Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME IX. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1875. NUMBER 10.

IMPORTANT NOTICE! TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

Owing to the great scarcity of money and the long continued neglect of many of my customers to pay up their indebtedness for the past year or more, I am compelled to adopt

ANOTHER SYSTEM

of doing business. Very many of my customers have allowed their accounts to run for such an unreasonable length of time that a great loss to me, without any benefit to themselves, has been the result. Hence this that I find it

Impossible to Continue the Credit System

and at the same time keep up my stock and meet my obligations promptly.

I am sincerely thankful for the liberal patronage that has been extended to me, and now earnestly ask one and all who are indebted to me, no matter how large or how small the amount, to call and settle, either by cash or note,

BEFORE THE 1ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1875,

and I need and must have money. Believing as I do from past experience (which I have paid well for) that it will be better for me as well as for my customers to adopt the ready-pay system,

I WILL NOT,

After the FIRST of JANUARY, 1875,

SELL ANY GOODS ON CREDIT.

I am fully convinced that in three cases out of four persons buying goods never find it more convenient time to pay than when they make their purchases, and as an inducement to my customers to buy for cash or in exchange for country produce, I will, after the above date,

KNOCK OFF ONE-HALF the PROFIT

heretofore realized in this place on goods of the same class.

Hoping that my old customers will take no offense at the new mode of doing business I am about to adopt, but will continue to favor me with their patronage on a strictly cash basis, which they will be sure to find the very best for all concerned, I pledge myself to mark my goods down to the lowest cash rates.

ONE PRICE TO ALL!

COMPETITION DEFIED!

IN GOODS AS WELL AS PRICES.

George Huntley,

DEALER IN

Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Groceries, Paints, Oils, &c., &c.,

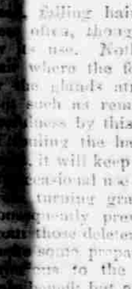
EBENSBURG, PA.

U. S. Manufacturers and others who sometimes find it necessary to send orders for goods through a third party, can make special arrangements, with the understanding that their accounts will be paid in full at the end of each month. [Dec. 11, 1874.]

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its Natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of soiling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can do much good but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. It contains neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy brown and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

W. YEAGER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of

COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

AND DEALERS IN

Parlor and Cooking Stoves,

1102 Eleventh Avenue,

Altoona, Pa.

ROOFING and SPOUTING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to, and polite attention accorded to customers whether they purchase or not.

Altoona, Sept. 5, 1873.-tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GILES' LINIMENT

IODIDE OF AMMONIA

Cures Neuralgia, Face Ache, Rheumatism, Gout, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Sore Throat, Erysipelas, Bruises or Wounds of every nature in man or animal. The remarkable cures this remedy has effected classes it as one of the most important and valuable remedies ever discovered for the cure and relief of pain. "The sinews of my left hand were contracted from an old abscess, drawing the fingers into the palm of the hand. I applied *Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia*. It relaxed them so that I can straighten my fingers and use my hands." B. McDERMOTT, 40 W. 13 St., N. Y.

For sale by J. P. THOMPSON, Ebensburg, Pa.

1875. WHERE NOW? 1876.

To MICHIGAN, one of the foremost, *flourishing* and healthy States!

WHAT FOR?

To buy a FARM out of the

ONE MILLION ACRES

of fine farming lands for sale by the GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.

Strong soils. Ready markets. Sure crops. Good schools. R. R. runs through centre of grant. Settlements all along. All kinds of products raised. Plenty of water, timber and building materials. Price from $4 to $10 per acre; one-fourth down—balance on time.

☞Send for illustrated pamphlet, full of facts and figures, and be convinced. Address

W. A. HOWARD, Comm'r,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

P. R. L PEIRCE, Sec'y Land Dep't.

THE MARVEL OF THE WORLD—Bethesda Water—It has restored thousands from the brink of the grave and given health and strength to those deemed beyond the reach of all medical science, and turned the path of affliction to one of sympathiness in the blessings within its virtues. It cures the deadly Bright's disease and Diabetes; eradicates all diseases of the kidneys; restores the urinary organs to strength and power—in a word, it is a natural restorer of health, and has performed the most wonderful and miraculous cures of any known specific on the globe. Address, for circulars, etc., Capt. EUGENE R. HENDRY, Waukeslia, Wis.

WANTED---A FEW GOOD MEN

To represent Fountain Hill Nurseries, Orville, O., in the sale of Fruit Trees and General Nursery stock. Canvass to begin April 1st or May for October delivery. Only those need apply who can give security, as important sums of money must be handled during delivery. Applicants will be visited by our traveling agent, and arrangements completed. Address

J. GARDNER & SON, Alliance, Ohio.

Virginia Lands.

We offer for sale three hundred improved and unimproved farms in the mild and salubrious climate of Virginia. Also Coal, Iron, Coal and Timber lands. Send stamp for VA. REAL ESTATE JOURNAL. Map of Virginia, 50 cents.

CHAFFIN, STAPLES & CO.,
Richmond, Virginia.

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—Dr. C. W. Benson, a Practicing Physician, at 106 North Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md., (who has paid much attention to nervous diseases,) has discovered that extract of celery and camomile combined in a certain proportion invariably cures headache, either bilious, dyspeptic, nervous or sick headache, neuralgia and nervousness. This is a triumph in medical chemistry, and sufferers all over the country are ordering by mail. He prepares it in pills, at 50 cents per box. The doctor is largely known and highly respected in Baltimore.—*Epis't Methodist.*

STUTTERING.—U. S. Stammering Institute, (Dr. White,) 617 4th Ave., N. Y. Best references. No pay until perfectly cured. Call or send for circular.

$75 A WEEK to Agents to sell an article *salt-addicts* want. Profits immense. Package free. Address BUCKEYE M'f'g Co., Marion, Ohio.

$200 a month to agents everywhere. Address Excelsior M'f'g Co., Buchanan, Mich.

ADVERTISING: *Cheap: Good: Systematic.*—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (just out, containing lists of over 3,000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. GET THE BOOK.

TEAS—The choicest in the world.—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular. ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address Geo. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their own locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

50 MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY AGO,

Dr. H. D. SELLERS,

a celebrated physician of Pittsburgh, discovered and used in his practice the popular remedy known throughout the country as SELLERS' IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP. This is no QUACK remedy. It was born of wisdom, nurtured by science, and thousands are living witnesses of its wonderful curative powers. It is pleasant to take, and sure to cure Coughs, Colds, Croups, Bronchial Affections, Tickling in the Throat, and all diseases of a kindred nature. R. E. SELLERS & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., are also proprietors of JOHNSTON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND, the great internal remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, &c. You can have a doctor always in the house by keeping SELLERS' Family Medicines on hand. *Their Liver Pills* are the oldest and best in the market, and every bottle of their Vermifuge is warranted.

For sale by druggists and country dealers. A. A. BARKER & SON, Agents, Ebensburg, Pa. [3-5.-3m.]

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Having been appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to report distribution of the money in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of the real estate of Peter McGough and Rose McGough, in the case of Casey, Fogerty & Co. vs. Peter McGough and Rose McGough, notice is hereby given to all parties interested that I will attend to the duties of said appointment, at my office in Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, the 2d day of APRIL, 1875, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where they must present their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

JOHN FENLON, Auditor.

March 12, 1875.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. In the matter of the exceptions to the account of Geo. C. K. Zahm and H. Kinkead, executors of the estate of David Powell, who was guardian of Benjamin John Rees Davis.

And now, March 9, 1875, on motion of Messrs. Shoemaker & Sechler, John G. Lake appointed Auditor to report on the exceptions, etc., at next Argument Court.

Pursuant to the above appointment, I will sit at my office with the Recorder of Cambria county, in Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of MARCH, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

J. G. LAKE, Auditor.

Ebensburg, March 9, 1875.-3t.

NOTICE.—Application will be duly made for a Charter for this Company, for the purpose of mining Coal.

CAMBRIA COAL AND COKE CO.,
March 5, 1875.-3t. SOUTH FORK, PA.

WHERE THE BEAUTIFUL RIVERS FLOW.

BY FATHER RYAN.

Oh, I'll sing to-night of a fairy land, in the lap of the ocean set,
Of all the lands I've traveled o'er, 'tis the loveliest land I've met:
Where the willows weep and the roses sleep, and the balmy breezes blow,
In that dear old land, that sweet old land, where the beautiful rivers flow.

But, oh, alas! how can I sing? 'tis an exile breathes the strain,
Of that dear old land of my youthful love I may never see again;
And the very joys that fill my breast must ever change to woe,
For that dear old land, that sweet old land, where the beautiful rivers flow.

But I'll sing of the lonely churchyards where our fathers' bones are laid—
Where the cloisters stand, those ruins grand that our tyrant foes have made:
And I'll strike the harp, with a mournful touch, till the glistening tears will show
For that dear old land, that sweet old land, where the beautiful rivers flow.

And I'll sing of Emmet's lonely fate, and of his lonely grave—
Of his early doom, and his youthful bloom, and his spirit more than brave:
And ah! how blest and calm his rest, tho' his grave be cold and low,
In that dear old land, that sweet old land, where the beautiful rivers flow.

And I'll sing of Tone and Geraldine, proud Edward true and blest;
They won the crown—the martyr's crown—and they sleep in shade and rest;
In heavenly mould their names are rolled—they died in manhood's glow,
For that dear old land, that sweet old land, where the beautiful rivers flow.

And I'll sing of Ireland's ancient days, when her sires were kindly men,
Who led the chase and the manly race thro' forest, field and glen;
Whose only word was the shining sword—whose pen the patriot's blow
For the dear old land, the sweet old land, where the beautiful rivers flow.

A STORY OF A VAMPIRE.

TRANSFUSION EXTRAORDINARY—A FRAGMENT FROM POLICE ARCHIVES.

In the year 1867, apartments *au troisieme* were taken in the house No. 319 Rue St. Honore, Paris, by a couple, who had Austrian passports, and who gave their names as Jean Kinslov and wife. Kislov pretended to be a musician, in part teacher and part amateur composer. He was a person very well informed, haughty and aristocratic in manners, and striking in appearance. He had a spectral face, set in a frame of thick black hair, and cut by a long mustache which hung down to his breast. His eyes, intensely black, thrillingly brilliant, flashed as if they belonged anywhere rather than to his ghastly white face, entirely immobile, the pallor of which was heightened by bright carmine lips. He was emaciated to a singular degree, but there was nothing of the languor and dullness of disease about him; on the contrary, a fire and intensity which gave a sort of passion to all that he said and did. He dressed entirely in black, with a sumptuousness of tone that was itself impressive.

Mme. Kislov was a less distinguished person, being a very fair and florid blonde, with white eyebrows and a pinkish stripe above them. She was plump, and the way in which the rose bloom was laid on her glistening white skin gave her something of the appearance of a wax doll.

When Kislov had been living in the Rue St. Honore about four months, several circumstances combined to bring him under the surveilance of the police. Riding in a cab one day in the Boulevard Montmartre, he was set upon by a workman, who assaulted him with a knife and would have killed him but for the prompt interposition of a sergeant-de-ville. The man was arrested, but Kislov persistently refused to appear against him, and the workman—whose name was Jasz, a Bohemian or Hungarian—was finally discharged. He would say no more than that he knew Kislov, and that he was a monster. The singular refusal of Kislov to testify against an assassin directed the attention of the authorities to the man and provoked inquiry into his antecedents. Two things were found out immediately—that his name was not Kislov, and that he bought arsenic in considerable quantities at some pharmacies near where he lived. A little further inquiry, however, seemed to set the police curiosity at rest concerning Kislov. The Austrian embassy, which *vised* Kislov's passport, assured the authorities that they knew him perfectly well, and were satisfied with the reasons he gave for living incognito. He was a Hungarian nobleman of high rank and great estate, which he had left to come to Paris, under an assumed name, because the ignorant and brutal peasantry by whom he was surrounded had got a firm belief in their stupid heads that he was a vampire, who lived by sucking blood, etc. This would explain the attempt on his life made by Jasz, who was probably an emigrant from his neighborhood. As for the arsenic, Mme. Kislov was a Styrian, who had the reputation of being an arsenic-eater. Kislov's music-teaching was merely an amiable eccentricity of his, since he was very rich, and a great enthusiast in matters pertaining to the tone-art.

An agent of the *police de surete*, however, not satisfied with what was reported concerning Kislov, determined to make a private inquiry of his own. This agent, Sylvain, a man of great astuteness, and much trusted by the authorities, hunted up Jasz, and ascertained from him that the suspicions of vampirism which lay against Kislov had originated in circumstances intimately connected with his reputed music mania, and there were some parts of the business which were exceedingly puzzling. Sylvain set to work to investigate concerning Kislov's pupils in Paris. He found that Kislov's classes were composed of girls and young women exclusively; that he gave his instructions for pay which was purely nominal, but in return exacted the most arbitrary conditions, and was indeed exercising over his pupils a despotism which was as bizarre as it was imperious. He dismissed them at pleasure and without cause, assuming a right of arbitrary selection which he would permit nobody to dispute. He would have none but handsome girls and women, and these must be blondes—the fairer they were the more likely to be retained. He selected pupils from all classes of society, but only in rare cases did he give private instruction to persons of the higher social classes.

To offset all this, it must be confessed that Kislov was an extraordinary teacher. He was thoroughly accomplished in his art, and very capable of imparting to others his enthusiasm. Where a pupil was completely to his taste he spared no time nor pains to bring her rapidly forward. He was a favorite with his pupils, too. His conversational powers were very great, and there was something of a magnetic spell in his presence, in the sombre mystery which shrouded his bewildering eyes, and the tender courtesy of his peculiarly sympathetic manners, which made his susceptible pupils advance most charmingly under his guidance.

But, as Sylvain presently discovered, there was always a culminating period to this progress, when it was checked off suddenly, and the relation between master and pupil came to an abrupt end. The pupil, after almost confidential friendship with the tutor, would be startled by a sudden coldness on his part, and a dismissal rude and so peremptory as to admit of no qualification; or else, she would be invited to go to Kislov's apartments, to see Madame, and to practise some unique music he had there upon his own piano, the tone of which was incomparable. In the first case, the pupil was never taught again. In the second case, the pupil never returned to the apartments to practice a second time.

Sylvain personally investigated four or five of these cases of the favorite pupils who were invited to practise at Kislov's house, and found that the main circumstances in each were very nearly the same. Take, for instance, the case of Mlle. Swartz, daughter of an Alsatian concierge. Mlle. Swartz was a brilliant blonde, aged seventeen, with a very pretty voice, who was preparing to go upon the stage in opera bouffe. She was a plump, pleasant creature, with a good deal of archness in her manners, and a frank insouciant grace which promised to help her materially in her profession. She was the picture of joyous, rosy health—a laughing Hebe of Saxon descent, with the blue eyes of Franconia and the fair hair of an English girl.

Mlle. Swartz was received in Kislov's house with distinguished courtesy by the teacher and easy quiet by Madame. The room was shaded by curtains, which threw a crimson color upon all objects, and there was a strong tropical odor of perfume, which was rather oppressive. Mlle. Swartz had an unbounded faith in and reverence for her teacher, who had made her advance most rapidly, but this was tinctured with not a little awe, and she felt rather confused and dizzy when, after a period of conversation, Kislov advanced to hand her to the piano. This confusion did not wear off, but rather increased as she began to play, at sight, the preliminary bars of a piece of strange music, Kislov accompanying her upon his flute, and Mme. Kislov striking a few notes upon the zitter. Suddenly there was a blank, and she was roused again by finding herself by an open window, seated in a chair, and Mme. Kislov bending over her with kind solicitude. "Do you feel better now?" she was asked. "Do not be alarmed, my dear; the room was too warm for you—it made you faint." Then Kislov, in his deep, mysterious tones, said: "Starosta, you had better accompany Mlle. Swartz to her home in a carriage;" all this while Mlle. Swartz scarcely noticing anything, what with the dizziness and a strange languor that possessed her. All she thought of, all she spoke of, was her desire to be taken home and that was speedily done.

Mlle. Swartz's appearance caused her friends the greatest alarm when she was brought home. Mme. Kislov explained that her frightful pallor was the result of a fainting fit, and that she would be quite well again on the morrow. This, however, was not the case. Mlle. Swartz kept her bed for ten days, and it was more than three months before the pallor left her. Meantime a note came from Kislov stating his regrets that, owing to unavoidable circumstances, etc., he would not be able to permit Mlle. Swartz to resume her studies and practise under his direction—a thing which she had no intention of doing, for her awe and reverence were now supplanted by an invincible repugnance.

Sylvain found not less than four of Kislov's pupils whose experience were almost identical with those of Mlle. Swartz.—While the detective was brooding over the mystery these cases were shrouded in he heard of still another which was exciting inquiry in another direction. A Mlle. Goijoux-Enchuysen, daughter of a wealthy banker, the representative of a Dutch family that had been in business in Paris since 1808, was also taking music lessons from Kislov. Mlle. Goijoux-Enchuysen, as perfect a blonde as Mlle. Swartz, was more spirituelle, less robust, and more nervous. She returned from her single visit to Kislov's in a deep swoon, that was succeeded by a fever and delirium. In endeavoring to subdue her restless tossings the nurse noticed that the pillow she was lying upon had become stained with blood, and that there was a wound upon the back part of the girl's neck, from which blood oozed with some rapidity.

The attending surgeon was summoned at once, and found that the hemorrhage, though not violent, was very persistent, and was only subdued by the use of the most powerful styptics. He could not ascertain anything in regard to the wound or how it was caused, and he was much puzzled about it, since its character and that of the hemorrhage attending it was singularly like an aggravated leech-bite. In the pursuit of his inquiries he called upon Kislov, who, however, denied peremptorily that she had been hurt while with him, and the surgeon could not dispute this since he had detected no sign of such a hurt in his preliminary examination of the patient. He thought it worth his while, however, to make some inquiries of the police concerning Kislov, and the case of Mlle. Goijoux-Enchuysen thus came to the ears of the detective.

M. Sylvain called at once to see the surgeon, and, after a long conversation with him, induced him to visit Mlle. Swartz and the other pupils of Kislov who were similarly affected. About three weeks later Jean Kislov and wife were cited to appear before the Juge d'Instruction. Sylvain had made out his case.

The accused, on being examined, at first haughtily refused to be interrogated, but finally admitted that his name was not Jean Kislov, but the Count Hadnaji Jotiutzo; that his wife was the Countess Stanoska, and that he lived in Hungary, in the country bordering on the Teiss, near the town of Madriega. He denied peremptorily that he was guilty of any of the practices attributed to him, and said that he did not suppose it possible for the authorities of the elegant city of Paris to be tinctured with the ignoble superstitions which disgraced the rude boors of Bohemia, Hungary and Wallachia. He said, moreover, that it was no new thing for members of his family to be accused of being vroucolacas and strigæ—it was perhaps part of the price they paid for their ancient patent of nobility. An ancestor of his had been murdered by the Vehmgericht upon a very similar charge to the one now brought against him; but he had no fear before an open tribunal and in the broad daylight of the nineteenth century.

The four pupils and Mlle. Swartz testified to the line of facts already stated, but Mlle. Goijoux-Enchuysen was as yet too ill to appear. The surgeon, however, testified to her general condition and the character of the wound upon her neck, which, though the probe revealed it to be superficial, was very unusual in appearance, and he was almost willing to stake his professional reputation that she had been cupped there or the wound had been sucked. He had examined the necks of the previous witnesses, and in each case there were traces of a small cicatrix in or about the same part where his patient was wounded.

A new witness was now called in the person of Mlle. Leonide Saumaise, a sprightly blonde with a resolute face, but which had the pallor of recent illness. She testified that, in obedience to the instructions of M. Sylvain, she had applied to the so called Kislov to be taught singing, and had been received into his classes, and finally invited to his house after the regular formula. Her object was to find out the nature of the practices attributed to him for the information of the police. M. Sylvain was apprised of her movements, was near at hand for duty in case his services should be required, and she herself was provided with ammonia and stimulants to enable her to resist the insensibility which had overcome all the other witnesses. She, however, had yielded precisely as the rest, and recovered from the syncope to find herself pale and languid as if just bled copiously. Instead, however, of suffering herself to be taken home, she had gone immediately with M. Sylvain to the surgeon's, who examined her neck. There was no pain, and at first no appearance of any wound; but the microscope revealed a spot over which a slight film of animal membrance was deftly adjusted. This was carefully removed, and under it was a slight lancet wound, the bleeding from which was checked by some powerful styptic, and the incision closed with the most consummate art.

At this stage of the proceedings the examination was discontinued for the day, with the understanding that it was to be resumed on the morrow. Count Jotiutzo and his wife, after giving heavy bonds for their reappearance, were permitted to go home. M. Sylvain, however, was determined not to lose sight of the couple. He armed himself with a provisional warrant, and went to a room in the *mason garnie* which he had hired for the purpose of watching them. This room was immediately below the sleeping-room of the Count and Countess. Towards midnight Sylvain was startled by a single shrill shriek in the apartment above him, followed by the sound of a heavy fall. Without hesitation Sylvain traversed the stairs and burst into the room.

He witnessed a scene never to be forgotten. The gas-lights were flaming high, the air was filled with an oppressive odor, and on the floor, in her night-dress, with a face calm and sweet as an infant's asleep, lay the Countess, full length, with the Count on his knees beside her, his lips glued to her neck. As Sylvain burst in the door he looked up, glaring at the intruder with a maniacal fire in his eyes, blood flecks all over his white face, and his mouth and chin fairly dripping with fresh gore. Sylvain, old agent and cool officer as he was, was just paralyzed by the sight. The monster, or whatever he was, even as Sylvain looked, dropped his head again, seized the wounded throat in his teeth, and snarled like a tiger throttling his victim. Sylvain drew a pistol and advanced to seize him, but the Count, with a wild cry and frantic agility, bounded to meet him, pressed him out of the way with two powerful hands against his shoulders, and darted from the room, Sylvain firing at him in vain.

The alarm was given, a surgeon was called, but the unfortunate woman never recovered consciousness. Her throat and neck were frightfully torn and she died during the night.

Count Jotiutzo was never arrested. His dead body was found five days later in the woods of Vincennes, and a *post mortem* examination revealed that his death was caused by arsenical poisoning. His wife's blood had killed him, but the precautions she had taken to preserve her own life were insufficient.

Examination of the room showed that the Count had produced insensibility in his patients by using an ethereal preparation, the smell of which was disguised by heavy perfumes, such as jasmin, etc. This preparation was diffused by means of the piano keys. Doubtless, when the pupil was once overcome he repeated the doses as long as the effect was needed. An apparatus of caoutchouc was found which might well serve for sucking a vein in the neck without injuring the integuments, and these things, with an ointment possessing great styptical virtue, and a box of carefully prepared leaf fat skin, showed that this monster was deliberately fixed up for the gratification of his terrible appetite so as not to be detected.

Patient inquiry in Hungary elicited the further facts that Count Jotiatzo's vampirism was known to the members of his family. He had unquestionably destroyed the lives of his two previous wives by indulging his maniacal thirst for blood, and his family compelled him to marry this Styrian arsenic eater, thinking she would be safe. She was a woman of low origin, and knew whom she was marrying; indeed, had compromised with him and his family, agreeing to take care of him and keep him from doing murder, but at the same time let him have a moderate indulgence of his infernal appetite whenever he could contrive it safely, on the express condition, however, that she was to approve the patient, be present at every operation, and regulate the quantity of blood taken. Under such circumstances she was not entitled to much pity, in spite of the terrible death that had come upon her.

A MEDICAL MONKEY.—All previous narratives of intelligent proceedings on the part of animals are thrown into the shade by the following account of a medical monkey, described by an Oriental correspondent of a London journal:

He one day saw a monkey holding a snake by the throat and rubbing its head in the dirt; but as the ground was moist and damp the snake was not readily killed by this mode of punishment. Every now and then the monkey would look most knowingly in the face of the reptile to see if it was dead; and in the course of one of these investigations the monkey received a severe bite. This angered him, and he speedily dispatched the snake, but its coils had hardly relaxed before the monkey reeled and fell prostrated, and apparently in all the agonies of death by poison. By this time an aged-looking monkey arrived on the scene, and after examining the bodies of the snake and its victim, he immediately started for some neighboring bushes, where he collected some leaves of the plant known as the red cherchita. These he rapidly and skillfully fashioned into a sort of a pill, which he administered to his snake-bitten companion, who speedily revived and walked off with this physician. The story is declared to come from trustworthy sources.

ON Thursday last, a white man and two negro men—all well dressed—entered a saloon on Broad street, not far from the theatre, and the white man called for three brandy cocktails. The industrious dispenser of spirituous comfort briskly compounded the fluids and set before the negroes two glasses. "I called for three glasses," said the white man. "Yes," replied the bar-keeper; "I'm sorry we can't accommodate you, but we only sell to gentlemen." The negroes grinned and imbibed, and then followed their exasperated friend and brother to the street.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

THE ISLE OF MAN.

There is a patch of land in the stormy Irish Sea called the Isle of Man, about which many traveled and untraveled Americans know scarcely more than its name. On a sunny day the highlands of Ulster, in Ireland, and of Galloway, in Scotland, are visible from its western shore, and from the summit of Snaefell Mountain busy little England is seen fretting in the golden haze far across the sea. It is not much greater than Staten Island in area, and an ambitious Californian might look upon it as a fair-sized ranch. But small as it is—a mere speck on the map of Great Britain—it has a government of its own, with a House of Parliament, a people imbued with noble blood, and a thrilling and eventful history. Hawthorne found it out while he was a consul at Liverpool, and has praised it in the delicious prose of his *English Note-Books*; Scott gathered material for *Peveril of the Peak* from its romantic scenery and legends, and Wordsworth commemorated a visit to it in a sonnet. But it is not in these few literary associations that its chief interest lies. The history of its varied fortunes and the ancestry of its superstitious people have a peculiar interest, dating as they do from the thrilling age when the Norsemen were mighty in the West.

In its greatest length the island measures about thirty-three miles, and in its greatest breadth about thirteen. In circumference is seventy-five miles, excluding the sinuosities of the bays; and it contains a superficial area of about one hundred and thirty thousand acres, or two hundred and three square-miles. Enjoying the benefits of the Gulf Stream, the climate is singularly mild and genial, and there are few other places in the world where the difference between summer and winter is so slight. The mean temperature of summer is usually about 56·17°; of autumn 46·9°; of winter, 40·90°; of spring, 44·70°. There is plenty of rain, but very little snow or frost. Fuchsias grow to the height of ten or twelve feet out-of-doors, and are found, a mass of crimson blossoms, in the poorest gardens. As to the healthfulness of the climate, you should see the native girls, rosy-cheeked, plump, active, and gleeful, and the men, who are as stalwart, muscular, and handsome a race as ever breathed sea-air.

For the most part the coast is rocky and wild, hoar with the foam of the turbulent sea that surrounds it, and indented with capacious harbors, and innumerable creeks; but in the north the land sinks into a low pasturage, and meets the water on the glistening pebbles of a smooth beach. The interior includes nearly every kind of natural scenery—heather-clad balsamic hills, plains as richly cultivated as the downs of Surrey, wide reaches of prickly gorse as drear as Yorkshire moors, and the prettiest of cascades. The enchantment of Northern land dwells in its subdued light and on its mist-crowned heights. * * *

The vikings are fishermen now, and all the great treasure steamers from Liverpool sail into the West without a thought or wish of evil toward them. Sleepy villages are perched on the cliffs where once the beacon-fires of the wreckers allured many a goodly ship to her doom. In the bays where the pirates hid themselves fly the white sails of pleasure boats. So great are the changes wrought by time that even the spell of mist worked by the wizard king has been broken, and the summer has its share of cloudless days. The invaders are not Romans, Picts, Scots, or Scandinavians, but aggressive tourists bearing knapsacks instead of eagles, and walking-sticks instead of javelins. These confront you in nearly every part of the island, and the primitive character of the natives is fast changing under the influence of the town manners which the visitors bring with them. Many of the superstitions have been laughed away, and hospitality has acquired a fair money value. I do not mean to say that there are no more generous hearts and simple minds in Mona. An old fisherman's wife entertained me with flour bread, salt fish, and tea, in her hut at Creg-y-neesh, and indignantly thrust me out of the only door in the house when the meal was ended because I offered her a shilling. There are not a few honest folks, too, who yet have a steadfast faith in mermaids and fairies.—*Harper's Magazine.*

THE BALLOON SPIDER.

In a recent address before the Smithsonian Institution, Dr. G. Lincecum gives the following interesting report of the curious little balloon-spider, and its work, and the account will be received by our readers, we trust, with special interest, in view of our recent illustrated accounts of certain "insect wonders." "I once observed," says the writer, "one of these spiders at work in the upper corner of an open outside door-shutter. She was spinning gossamer, of which she was forming a balloon, and clinging to her thorax was a little cluster of minute young spiders. She finished up the body of the balloon, threw out the long low-lines, which were flapping and fluttering in the now gently-increasing breeze. Several minutes before she got already for the ascension, she seemed to be fixing the bottom and widening her hammock-shapped balloon; and now, the breeze being suitable, she moved to the cable in the stern, severed it, and her craft bounded upward, and, soaring northward, was soon beyond the scope of observation." — *Atlantic Monthly.*

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - March 26, 1875.

A STATUE to O'Connell, the Irish Liberator, is to be erected in Gotham.

HON. JOHN HICKMAN, a prominent politician and Congressman during the rebellion, died at his residence in West Chester, Pa., on Tuesday of this week. He was a politician known throughout the limits of the State.

WHATEVER other measures failed of success at the late session of the Legislature, Foster's Hand-Book job had a safe deliverance in both branches, and met with Executive approval.—We felt quite certain that Foster's "little lamb," which he had nursed with such tender care and solicitude in the House, would not be permitted to sicken and perish from cruel neglect in the Senate. And now, all hail! Foster of Schuylkill, thrice happy man!—the measure of your legislative fame is not only full but overflowing!—When you return to your subterranean but grateful constituents, with your package of *thirteen* Hand-Books under your arm for distribution, you ought to receive an ovation such as was never before tendered to a Pennsylvania legislator.

IF JOSEPH BROOKS could not be foisted into the Governor's chair of Arkansas by the aid of Grant's bayonets, he can become a postmaster under Grant by the advice and consent of the Senate. In his message to the Senate, in February, Grant declared that at "the election in 1872 Joseph Brooks was lawfully elected Governor," and that he had been "unlawfully deprived of the possession of his office since that time." On this delicate question a slight difference of opinion was found to exist between Grant and the House of Representatives, and Brooks, who remained in Washington after Congress adjourned, waiting, like Micawber, for something to "turn up," was rewarded by Grant a few days ago by his appointment as postmaster at Little Rock. Any port in time of a storm.

SINCE the adjournment of Congress Grant has taken under his protecting wing about a dozen of his thick and thin supporters in that body—men who swore by the Force bill and endorsed Sheridan's "banditti" manifesto—and has appointed them to public positions of importance with good salaries attached. These men all belong to that numerous class of politicians who

"Crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
That thrift may follow fawning."

They were nearly all defeated for re-election last November, but with Grant *that* is their strongest recommendation to his confidence and official favor. A radical can possess no more certain passport to Presidential sympathy and affection than to have been politically gibbeted by the people. It is the *open sesame* to his heart. The latest rumor is, that having a small family grudge against the Emperor of Russia, Grant intends sending Chandler of Michigan as Minister to that country. This will be welcome news for Detroit but very bad for St. Petersburgh.

JUDGE CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, the successor of Chandler in the United States Senate, delivered a speech several days ago on Grant's military interference in the affairs of Louisiana and also on the admission of Pinchback, which has attracted much attention and which at once has established his reputation as one of the ablest members of that body. He is a vast improvement on "blood-letting" Zachariah, and, although a Republican, will not compromise his own sense of right and justice by consenting to wear Grant's collar. Among other sound positions maintained by him, he made a strong point against Grant's bayonet rule in Louisiana when he gave utterance to the following sentiments:

"The people of Michigan are a law-abiding people, but I know them well enough to venture the assertion that it would take several regiments of soldiers to keep them quiet under a government thus imposed, and more than all the armies of the United States to make them love or respect it. They would see, as I know they do to-day see and feel, that the election of a State Governor or a State Legislature was not to be decided, nor the State government run or prevented from running, by the fiat of a Federal Court, and that even the Executive of this Federal Government has no right to decide the question for the State, or to institute or to establish a State Government for them."

JOHN MITCHELL died at Newry, in the county Down, Ireland, on Saturday last, aged 60 years. He had been in ill health for some time, but his death was not so soon anticipated. How stormy and eventful has been his career? In 1848 he was convicted of treason against the British crown and transported to Australia. In 1854 he escaped came to this country, and edited the *Citizen* in New York, and soon afterwards the *Southern Citizen* in Tennessee, in which he advocated the reopening of the slave trade. After the outbreak of the civil war he connected himself with the Richmond *Examiner*, an extreme secession newspaper. A little more than a month ago he went to Ireland and was elected to Parliament from Tipperary and being declared ineligible was re-elected. He was a born agitator, and the love he bore to Ireland through good and through evil report, was earnest, intense and sincere. He was the sworn foe of British rule in all shapes and forms, and of no other man could it more truly be said that "after life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

THERE seems to a natural tendency in the Republican theory of government to gravitate towards compulsion or force in all the social and political relations of society. Failing in exhibiting examples worthy of imitation in our own or any other liberal form of government, we are directed to the most vigorous and despotic form of one-man power for precedents and principles. Prussia, which just now seems to be in favor, is driving its people to our shores to escape, among its other oppresive measures, seven years compulsory military service.—To properly prepare these soldiers compulsory education has been chiefly instituted. Says Edward Sack, a Prussian pedagogue: "Our common schools are the means to perpetuate bondage and stifle the mind. While in the higher schools our children are taught to despise the lower classes, the common schools are destined to keep the lower classes servile. The Prussian schools are the adjuncts of the army; the higher schools turn out officers, the lower the king-fearing and obedient rank and file." Diesterweg in 1856 already objected to this perversion of the educational object, and to show its obnoxious character the more forcibly he quotes Sam Laing, an American, who went to Germany for the purpose of studying the Prussian school system. Says the latter: "The Prussian system perverts the object of schooling, and uses the latter to mould the rising generation into obedient instruments in the hands of an almost absolute government." To which the Philadelphia *Press* adds:

We in America ought to be cautious in adopting a system which has proved itself so effective in the hands of royalism. That men like Jules Simon, Jules Favre, and others smarting under defeat, are willing to adopt a system whereby they can mould every rising Frenchman, according to an officially established military pattern, so that they might pit French soldier pattern against German pattern in another war, is no reason why Americans should adopt something similar. Think, once, that the Southern slave aristocracy had enjoyed the advantages of a Prussian educational system in all the States, with no immigration; all Americans taught to consider slave power supreme, and turned into a servile machine to perpetuate its rule! Why, the very thought is alarming! And yet this is the Prussian educational system in all its glory.

ABOUT *ninety* bills in all were passed by the Legislature at its recent session, whereas about *nine hundred* would have been ground out by the mill during the same period of time had not the new constitution been the crouching lion in the path.

Some measures of the very greatest importance to the people in certain sections of the State failed through disagreement between the two houses.

The bill for the transportation of oil by pipe lines, which is of vast interest to the shippers of that article in the north-western counties, although it passed the House, was defeated in the Senate by what it called a legislative trick.

The bill providing a way for the erection of new counties, after having passed both houses, went to a committee of conference on points of disagreement, which proved to be irreconcilable, and it was heard of no more.

Then there was the boom bill, which was intended to be in the interest of lumbermen along the Susquehanna river and to break up Peter Herdie's boom monopoly at Williamsport by reducing the price of boomage per thousand feet from $1 25 to 90 cents. The Democrats, with the aid of a few Republicans, pushed it through the House in the face of a bitter contest, but Herdie's magical influence was potent enough to secure its death-blow by a Republican committee in the Senate. It is said that Peter and the lumbermen will likely effect a compromise of this vexed question during the coming summer.

There were doubtless other bills which ought to have passed, but which, for various reasons, have now no life in them. In reading over the titles of the various bills we fail to discover any of a positively bad and mischievous character. Their conspicuous merit consists in the paucity of their number.

A VAST deal of unnecessary, and as it seems to us groundless reproach, has been cast upon the Democratic branch of the late Legislature by the Republican press, for defeating, as is asserted, the bill fixing the salaries of the new Judges of the Courts and thus preventing the State Treasurer from paying them. The bill that was defeated in the House by only *one* vote, did not propose for the first time to *fix* the salaries of these Judges, but to *increase* them. In obedience to a provision of the new constitution the Legislature of 1874 had already fixed and determined the question of their pay, by declaring that they should receive the same compensation as President Judges were then paid. All this will be found in the second section of the Act approved April 9th, 1874, Pamphlet Laws of that year, page 55. The same Legislature appropriated $475,000 to meet judicial salaries, and out of that fund the new Judges have been paid. The late Legislature left the law on this subject just where it found it, and made an appropriation of $510,000, an amount sufficiently large to pay all judicial salaries. In view then of the legislation of 1874 and of that part of the appropriation bill of 1875 in reference to the payment of judicial salaries, what possible difficulty can the State Treasurer have in paying them? None at all that we can see. Whether the last Legislature ought to have increased the salaries of the Judges, as was attempted to be done, but failed, is a question which at this time it would be useless to discuss.

GOLD is quoted at 115¼

Fascination of a War Secretary.

Curiously enough, remarks the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, it happens that about the same time that Congress is removing from Simon Cameron's shoulders the censure which it passed upon him twelve years ago for the free way in which he dispensed the patronage of the war office, we have a revelation in the Beecher trial in Brooklyn of the easy, unquestioning method in which he handed out valuable offices to those who laid themselves out to flatter and "fascinate" him; it seems that he never thought it worth his while to examine into the competency of an applicant; nor did he shrink from putting into the regular army of the United States an officer who was compelled to leave the volunteer forces by reason of his delinquencies. It was quite sufficient to the honorable secretary that the application was presented to him by one whom he felt disposed to favor. The friends of Mr. Cameron were to be taken care of at all hazards; and if they could not care for the public service, why—it was bad for the service; and that was all there was of it.

Mr. Samuel Wilkeson, who was in the early years of the war the New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent, testified upon the witness stand that Mr. Tilton had told him with great detail how he had invaded Mr. Cameron's house uninvited, and how, having breakfasted with the secretary of war, he had fascinated him into giving him a commission in the army for Henry Ward Beecher's son. Mr. Wilkeson says that Mr. Tilton's story is true with one trifling exception, as he has the very best reason for knowing. The slight error in Mr. Tilton's statement was in supposing that he instead of Wilkeson had had this experience with Mr. Cameron.—Mr. Wilkeson had related the story to Tilton and the latter so appreciated its merit that in the lapse of a little time, aided by the fact that he was a man of genius, he contrived to believe that he himself had been an actor in it, and actually, about ten years after the occurrence, he deliberately sat down and entertained Wilkeson with the story, simply committing the mistake of ousting Wilkeson and enthroning himself as its hero. That we suppose is what may be politely called an idiosyncrasy of genius. That remarkable judge who presides over the Brooklyn trial let Wilkeson tell the story that Tilton told him, but refused to permit him to mention the wonderful mistake he had made as to the proper parties, holding that this was immaterial. We greatly fear that this judge is another man of genius, so startling are some of his decisions and so marked his idiosynerasies! We are obliged to the judge that he forebore to rule out the whole story. The part that he admitted throws a strong side light upon the style in which the war office was administered by the chief of the Carrerons; and it is immaterial for this purpose whether it was Tilton or Wilkeson who "fascinated" the secretary.

CIVIL MARRIAGES IN GERMANY.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The Berlin *Staatsanzeiger* publishes a royal decree laying down the particular conditions under which the imperial law on civil marriage is to be applied in the Prussian monarchy from the 1st of March. The marriageable age of the adult male subject is fixed at not under twenty years, of the female at sixteen; but exceptions may be made by lawful authority. The consent of the father is necessary before wedlock up to the end of the young man's twenty-fifth year and the young woman's twenty-fourth; but if the father be dead, then the mother is required; and if neither parent be living, that of the sponsors. Sects that under local customs use no sponsors are released from this last restriction. And where there is a lawful guardianship, in the absence of parents, by a family council its authority is recognized. For children born out of wedlock, the mother's consent takes the place of the father's, and the child of legal adoption requires the consent up to the full age, of its adopted parent. In all cases of refusal, after the first limit of marriageable age is reached, the son or daughter has a legal appeal to the District Court. The forbidden degrees are, of course, those recited in the original act of the Imperial Diet. Widows cannot marry, without legal dispensation, before the end of the tenth month after their former husband's decease. None of the special restrictions now existing as to marriages of military or civil Prussian officials, or of foreigners residing in Prussia, are to be affected by the introduction of the law, but all other impediments existing under former local laws are repealed. Violations of the restrictions prescribed are to be punished as offenses against the criminal code of Prussia. And, finally, all dispensatory power is for the future to rest entirely in the hands of the State."

LUMBER.—*A Stronger and Better Feeling in the Western Market.*—The Bay City (Mich.) *Gazette* says: "The tendency in the western lumber districts is towards a stronger and better feeling. The remarkable continuance of the cold weather and the vast quantities of ice which have formed in all waters of this section, making an early opening of navigation impossible, combined whith the uncertain prospects of log-running, convince manufacturers that the coming sawing and shipping season is to be a very short one. Under the most favorable circumstances the great lakes can hardly be open to navigation before May, and it is quite possible that the opening of such passages as the Straits of Mackinaw may be delayed until that month is well advanced. The heavy ice in all the streams will be long in clearing out, and the mills will not get an early start. Carriers on the lakes are confidently looking forward to a shortening of the season to make it a brisk one and give them good prices, though the trade should not otherwise improve. In the woods the work still goes on with no lack, but rather a superabundance, of snow. Camps are being rapidly broken up now, and the end of winter's work is at hand. There are occasional inquiries in the manufacturing districts by buyers. We hear of a sale of 2,100,000 feet by an Au Sable (Mich.) firm, as follows: 1,100,000 feet bill stuff, at $13; 1,000,000 feet strips, at $6.50, $12.50 and $85. No other sales have been reported in this region within a few days. The feeling in the great markets throughout the country seems to be depressed, and with no prospect of improvement.

A Race with the Flood.

AN EXCITING RIDE FROM ROSE'S TAVERN TO PORT JERVIS—A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

[*Correspondence New York Sun.*]

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 18.—The first approach at this place of the ice flood which was so destructive throughout the Delaware Valley yesterday and the day before, was discovered by Supervisor Nearpan, L. O. Rose and James Buchanan about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. They went up along the Sparrowbush road to the camp ground, and thence to Rose's tavern, about two miles from here. The road runs close to the edge of the river bank, which between Rose's and the camp ground is eight feet above the river, a quarter of a mile. It then rises to fifteen feet high. Between seven and eight o'clock they noticed that the river was rising very fast. Looking up stream they saw, half a mile above, a wall of ice as high as the banks moving down toward them. The ice in the river where they were began heaving upward, and was soon almost up to the road. The advancing flood from above was throwing cakes of ice high in the air and hurling them over the banks on either side. It was plain to the three spectators that unless they could put the quarter of a mile of low ground between them and the flood of ice, they would be cut of from communication with Port Jervis.

THE RACE.

They instantly jumped in their sleigh. Buchanan put his horses on a dead run. The ice had now raised above the bank, and great cakes began to fall in the road behind the sleigh. The ice moved with such velocity that the running horses could not increase the distance between it and the sleigh. Before half the distance was accomplished the ice received new impetus from the wave from above, which had overtaken the smaller flood. Buchanan saw the ice gaining on him. He plied the whip at every jump, and his horses almost flew. When they reached the foot of the hill, which carries the road to higher ground, there was less than a yard's space between the sleigh and the ice. The occupants of the rear seat jumped forward, expecting that before they were up the hill the sleigh would be crushed beneath the pursuing ice. The higher bank was reached in safety, however. For half a mile the flood kept abreast of them. Now and then a cake of ice would be thrown over the top of the bank, falling sometimes within a foot of the sleigh. When they came to the hill beyond Buckley's, on the outskirts of Germantown, the river for some distance leaving the road, they felt that they had escaped the flood. What was their dismay, on looking off to the right, to see that the ice had been stopped in the channel of the river, and was making a new one through a gulley across Buckley's flat, and was rapidly approaching the road at a point a hundred yards ahead of the sleigh. The distance to be made by both sleigh and ice to pass that point was about equal. Buchanan knew that he must make a last effort to outstrip the flood. Putting the whip to his horses the race was renewed. The sleigh passed the disputed point not more than a yard ahead of the ice, which a second afterward rushed across the road and carried destruction into Germantown.

SAVING HER CRIPPLED HUSBAND.

Patrick Creighton lived with his wife and nine children in a little house on the Germantown flats. He lately had one of his legs cut off on the railroad, on which he was employed. The flood came so suddenly that the ice was knocking holes in Creighton's house before he knew it, and the water was pouring in. Being unable to escape in his crippled condition, his wife started her nine children out of the house, and then took her helpless husband in her arms and hurried him away to a safer place. This poor family lost everything they possessed.

Mrs. Mary Moloney, an aged widow, lived alone in a small house on the flats. In the morning Policeman Elsten went to her house and told her she must move. She refused to go. "Your house will be knocked all to h—ll," said the officer. "Thin I'll go wid it, shure," she replied, and did not leave her house. It was surrounded by large cakes of ice, and carried twenty-five feet away. She stuck to it, and still refuses to quit it, although the ice and water are a foot deep in it, and it is propped up on every side by huge cakes.

When the flood was bearing down with great speed on the town an Irish woman ran to a house near the river, and soon appeared with a half grown pig in her arms, carrying it off in the very face of the flood.

INCIDENTS OF THE FLOOD.

On the Pennsylvania side of the river the ice was thrown up the bank fifty feet. Jacob Westfall's house was surrounded with huge cakes in an instant, and a passage had to be cut through them to rescue his family. Mr. Westfall lost nine cows and a team of horses.

There was four feet of water in the gas house in this place, putting out all the furnace fires and destroying the lower tier of retorts. The damage is $7,000.

The engine house of the Germantown Fire Department was carried a quarter of a mile, with engine, hose carriage, and all the furniture. They were all ground to pieces in the ice.

A hog and nine chickens passed, this place on a large cake of ice. They went on down the river, and were rescued at Milford.

Jacob Hornbeck, a wealthy farmer living below here, counted forty skunks swimming between his house and this place. They were driven from their holes in the numerous islands in the river.

Superintendent B. Thomas, Engineers Billy Morris and Van Wormer, and Conductor Gow were crossing the railroad bridge on an engine, when they discovered that the ice was moving the bridge. They ran slowly back, and got safely to this end. Robert Frampton, superintendent of the bridge, knowing that several coal and freight trains were coming over the division, and some of them soon due at the bridge, started, when the bridge was swaying and cracking under the pressure of the ice and steadily raising from its foundation, to give notice to the trackmen on the other side of its condition. He reached the centre pier, when the two spans ahead of him began moving off the abutment. He was forced to return, but first attracted the attention of a watchman who had come down to see the river, and signalled him to go back with a flag. Mr. Frampton got safely back just as the bridge was swept away, and the watchman stopped a train that in two minutes more would have plunged into the river.

—It is reported that an old colored woman living near Covington, Kentucky, resolved to destroy a bedridden child, of whose care she was tired. She accordingly seated the child in a chair, and, tying it with a rope, began carefully saturating it with turpentine, a bottle of which she had procured. The child, in its struggles, knocked the bottle from the hands of its mother and broke it, saturating the mother's clothing with the inflammable fluid. In the struggle the mother's clothing took fire from the fireplace, and she abandoned her terrible crime to save her own life. Running out, she threw herself into a creek near by and extinguished the flames, but not until she was fatally burned. When in the agonies of death from her burning themother revealed the facts above detailed.

A BRUTAL STEPFATHER.—A terrible and disgusting case of cruelty to a child has just been unearthed in Danville, Illinois, in which John Trent and his little stepdaughter, aged five years, are the actors. The testimony elicted at a preliminary trial Wednesday (Trent having been arrested on the day previous by Deputy Sheriff Hooton on a complaint of one of the neighboring women) went to show the most brutal treatment of the child by the stepfather. Its head was found to be almost bald, its hair having been plucked out by the roots by Trent in his rage. Its little body was covered with black and blue spots caused by blows from the hand of this monster. The bottom of its feet were almost solid blisters, caused by being bent back and strapped by a flat board. Its eyes were red and inflamed from tobacco-juice having been squirted into them by this brute in human shape. The skin on its wrists was broken and torn by being jerked and swung from side to side and around in a circle. Some of the witnesses testified that Trent would keep the little innocent dancing up and down for hours at a time for his own amusement, and, if the child would cease, he would apply the strap, and this kind of cruelty would continue until the child could dance no longer, and would sink down overcome by exhaustion. Frequently, during the coldest weather of this winter, the child has been locked in a cold room, with scarcely enough clothing to cover its nakedness, and forced to remain thus for half a day at a time. One witness testified that, on one occasion, he forced the child to eat its excrement. The child's mother, who is a feeble, weakly woman, in her examination before the justice, showed great fear of her husband, at times her whole body being in a tremor. Considerable excitement exists, and there was some serious talk of lynching him. He was placed under $1,500 bail, in default of which he was committed to jail.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.—*Loss of Life and Property.*—A fearfully destructive tornado passed over Augusta, Ga., on Saturday afternoon last. The rainfall, accompanied by hail, was unprecedentedly heavy. Several towns in the interior suffered severely in loss of life and property.

At Carnack, on the Georgia Railroad, several houses were blown down. Thomas Geesling was killed and several persons wounded. Near Thomson, forty miles from Augusta, a large amount of property was destroyed and several persons killed.

At Appling, Columbia county, the destruction to property is reported to be great. At Aiken, S. C., the Catholic church was completely demolished. All lines but one north are down.

Reports from the country are confused and unsatisfactory, but there seems to be no doubt that the storm was fearfully destructive, surpassing in extent and violence anything of the kind in this section for years.

The tornado caused fearful destruction along its track, laying waste houses, trees and fences and killing persons and stock. Baptists were holding a meeting at Elam Church, near Carnack, when the storm demolished the church, killing three and wounding twenty-five persons.

ANOTHER TORNADO.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—The *Times* reports a destructive tornado in the Ouachita valley, La., on Friday, between Smithland and Ray's Point. The loss of life and destruction of property is very great. Mrs. James Adair and child are among the killed. Smithland was leveled to the ground, and the Ray's Point plantation, buildings, fences, mules and horses and cattle were scattered for miles. The track of the tornado was three hundred yards wide and extended for fifteen miles.

THE RACE DYING OUT.—We have devoted considerable thought to the probable future of the colored races in this country, where they are met with so many social and political antagonisms, and where serious physical changes must be wrought by their altered habits since the time of their emancipation. We have, too, had considerable opportunity of personal observation, which warrants us in seconding the suggestion of the Reading *Eagle* that the mortality among the negroes in the Southern States since their emancipation is something fearful to contemplate. In the Carolinas the death rate, especially among children, is startling. In the District of Columbia the mortality among whites is 17.90 to the 1,000 of population per annum, while among the colored people the average is 63.70 per 1,000. In nearly all parts of the South the number of deaths from sickness among the negroes is so much greater than it was during the days of slavery that it excites considerable remark and discussion among the friends of the colored race. In the United States army the ratio of sickness among the blacks is much greater than among the white soldiers. From present indications the colored race will be likely to die out even more quickly than the Indians, unless some means can be devised to check the mortality among them. Some of the philanthropists who have heretofore taken so much interest in their welfare should investigate the matter, or the time may come when the taunt of some old-time slave-holders that the "Yankee race only wished to destroy the negroes by emancipation to make room for white labor," will be repeated with some appearance of truth.

THE DEATH OF THE OLDEST INHABITANT OF THE EARTH.—The Mission of Santa Cruz was established by monks of the Order of St. Francis. The first record which they preserved of a baptism was that of an Indian girl, named Micaela, on Oct. 9, 1791. On the 4th of March following was baptized Justiniano Roxas, by Fr. Isidro Salazar, O. S. F. Roxas, was then forty years of age, and perhaps even somewhat over forty, so that he was at least 123 years old when he died. The record of his baptism is still preserved in the register of the Catholic church, so that there can be no doubt concerning the truth of his extreme age.

Little is known of his career, as he has outlived those who were children when he was already very advanced in years. It is probable, however, that he belonged to the Aptos tribe of Indians. For some time he had been quite feeble, and his death was expected to take place at any moment. Three days ago the Rev. Father Adam administered the last sacraments. At the hour of his death Roxas was attended by the Indian who has been his guardian for some time past. He remained conscious until within a few moments of his death, when he became insensible, and quietly passed into the world beyond. We believe we do not exaggerate in saying that Roxas was the oldest inhabitant of the earth.—*Santa Cruz (Cal.) Enterprise.*

—The town of Rienzi, Miss., was recently visited by a tornado, which lasted half an hour and caused great destruction of life and property. The Presbyterian and Baptist churches were among the buildings demolished, Colonel Porter Walker, Hon. John Reese and daughter, Miss Mattie Palmer, and several colored people were killed. A number of persons were severely injured, among them M. B. Armor and wife, whose injuries are dangerous. The loss of property in the town is estimated at $150,000. A severe storm of rain and hail swept over Corinth and its vicinity, in the same State, flooding the rivers and damaging the railroads and telegraphs in all directions.

News and Political Items.

—Chicago is flocking to the Mayor's office to look at a three-pound toad.

—Four Pittsburg girls are training for a public foot-race, to come off at Cape May this summer.

—Champaign county, Ohio, is a hollow mockery. It had a representative of the prohibition ticket.

—Annie Howe, who eloped with her lover in Montreal the other day, was bound to be married Annie Howe.

—One hundred Memphians invested $1,000 in the Louisville Library Lottery, and got each one cent and nine mills in return.

—The Danforth House, at Pithole, is offered for sale. The price now is a barrel of whisky, although it originally cost $40,000.

—A fine marble statue of St. John at the age of fourteen, believed to be by Michael Angelo, has recently been unearthed at Pisa.

—One Frost, of Marion County, Ky., has named his five sons Severe Frost, Winter Frost, White Frost, Jack Frost and Black Frost.

—A Michigan Granger who tunneled through the snow a week or two ago and got out of that State, is now in Tennessee and trying to wade home.

—True to his instinct, Grant has appointed ex-Governor Brooks postmaster at Little Rock, Arkansas. We hope they will be able to find him now.

—A veritable Cyclops is reported to be in London. His only eye is in the middle of his forehead. His name is Piper Wilson, aged 22, and he came from Australia.

—Mr. Wm. Large, of Fallstown, Beaver county, is the owner of a pair of boots which he has worn on Sundays and special occasions for the last twenty-one years.

—On Saturday, at Pottsville, Michael Flanagan was found guilty of murder in the first degree. He killed James McGorleck last December, near Mahanoy City.

—William Taylor, a soldier of the war of 1812, and the first white male child born in Cincinnatti, died there a few days since. His golden wedding was celebrated in 1868.

—At a spelling match in Indianapolis, the first man to miss a word was the former Superintendent of Education of the city and present editor of a school journal.

—As a consequence of using bad ink, it is related that the signatures to the original copy of the Declaration of Independence have faded so that they are scarcely visible.

—In Pittsburgh, on Saturday, Frederick Myers was convicted of the murder of Gothard Wahl in November, 1874. His accomplice, William Murry, was convicted on Thursday.

—At Reed's saw mill, near Houtzdale, a large bill of knotless pine lumber is being sawed, the same to be used in the centennial buildings at Philadelphia. The logs are from twenty to forty feet in length.

—The local election in Burlington, N. J., has resulted in the election of the Democratic ticket, headed by Hamilton McDowell for Mayor. It is the first time Burlington has gone Democratic for six years.

—A man named J. S. Manning is charged with swindling the corn crackers by taking orders to supply them with carbon oil and pocketing the money therefor. He represents himself as an agent for a Pittsburgh firm.

—The Rome *Sentinel* says: "The grangeresses of Waterville are discussing the question, 'How shall we keep our husbands at home evenings?' A subscriber recommends them to hire handsomer servant girls."

—This is the season of the year when the farmer tells his son John that if he will sort over ten bushels of potatoes, feed the stock, repair that fence, and re-shingle the cornerib, he may have the rest of the day to go rabbit-hunting.

—A Colorado item: "Lately a mountain lion made a raid on a ranchman's house in Left Hand Canon. He tore the family dog to pieces. He pulled the fiddle-strings out of the family cat. He finally succumbed, however, to the family rifle."

—The Renova *Record* announces that fifty Centre and Clinton county hunters are going on a sixty day buffalo hunt in Kansas. They get a special car for $1,250—$25 each. They will probably want a freight train when they come back.

—A couple of Des Moines girls have played a game of "Seven-Up" every night for three years to determine which should sleep on the front side of the bed. Practice has made them so perfect in the game that no man in that region can beat them.

—Recently, near Titusville, Pa., a hound was found lying exhausted in a field, and beside the dog was a dead fox. It was afterward discovered that the hound had followed the fox for nearly forty miles, from the vicinity of Haestown, Crawford county.

—Mr. and Mrs. David Williams settled full of youth, health, and hope in the wilderness south of Syracuse eighty-one years ago. They are still living in the town of Pompey, enjoying health and comfort in the old homestead with their son, who is past seventy.

—An ice gorge has formed in the Delaware river at Shoemaker's, six miles above Water Gap, and extends back eighteen miles to Dingman's. The ice is piled from ten to fifteen feet high all the way, and much alarm is felt along the valley at the probably consequences.

—Mr. Cussuth, editor of a paper published at Vineland, N. J., was fatally shot Friday morning by Chas. K. Landis, who is known as the father of Vineland. The affair grew out of an article in the paper which Landis thought referred to him, but in which no names were mentioned.

—A Mrs. Parry, an alleged medium, who has been giving exhibitions in Chicago, was recently detected using rubber contrivances, which, on being inflated, presented the appearance of faces and arms. After being exposed the medium abused her audience in the most vituperative manner.

—Muncy has a boy prodigy in the person of Willie Edmunds, aged ten years. The *Luminary* says that the specimens of ornamental penmanship, cards bearing inscriptions and drawings of animals and birds, executed by this little boy are among the finest we have ever seen. He also excels in other branches.

—Charles Francis Adams, Jr., prophesies that all the railway systems of the country will be consolidated into one powerful monopoly, and that ultimately they will become a department of the Government, just as the post-office now is. He thinks that Scott, Vanderbilt and Garrett are bringing this about.

—The Norristown *Herald* says: We are pained to learn of the death of Ada, daughter of Major General Hancock, who died in New York Friday, of typhus fever, after an illness of about ten days. The General's family consisted of but two children, this being an only daughter, a young lady eighteen years of age.

—For the first time in many years it has been officially announced that the treasury of Pennsylvania is bankrupt. Members of the Legislature and its officers after a winter's service go home with their warrants unpaid. How will this do to set-off against the radical boasts of economy and skill in the management of the State finances?

—Carruth, shot at Vineland, N. J., by Landis, is still alive and conscious, and has a chance of recovery. Dr. Gross, of Philadelphia, has not yet found the ball. Carruth refuses to make a deposition to the coroner. Public opinion is divided, many justifying Landis on account of the great provocation believed to have been received.

—At a birthday party given [illegible] man family near Wheeling last week [illegible] children were furnished with candy [illegible] colored very highly, which they ate with relish. One of the children sickened and died the next day, and two others are in a most alarming state. The apples were colored with aniline and the leaves with arsenic.

—In Michigan the people are beginning to turn their coal pits to new account. The illuminating gas of sixteen candle power obtained in the manufacture of charcoal. One cord of wood will make 35,000 cubic feet of good gas, if newspaper reports are to be trusted; and the cost of production is said to be only eighteen cents per thousand feet.

—A man arrived in Wilkesbarre a week or two ago from England and found his wife, who preceded him to this country twelve years, living with another man. Husband No. 2 cleared and husband No. 1, having taken complete possession of the premises where he found his wife, and her and his daughter a beating, for which he was locked up.

—Mrs. Annie J. Curtis, a gifted woman of whom Strackosh predicted that she would be the rival of Nillson and Alboni, died in New York recently from the effects of an attempt at abortion. The intimacy which led to her sad fate was with Benjamin Gregory, of Jersey City, a millionaire, who, however, had no hand in her death, as she declared on her death-bed.

—The Reciprocity Treaty with the Sandwich Islands has been ratified. The Administration organs seem to think that it is a most excellent thing. And yet it is the same in principle as the Canadian Reciprocity, which roused all their ire. But like the girl, they no doubt think that the Sandwich Reciprocity is such a one that no fuss should be made about it.

—It is the opinion of the Baltimore Sun that "popular education should be progressive in its agencies, and those engaged in imparting it should see that the free school system is carried out practically, both in the letter and spirit. But no Republican government can consistently take people by the coat collar and draw them to the fountains of education, and if it can, it cannot compel them to drink."

—According to the advices from Washington, the government is taking measures to bring chiefs of the Sioux Nation to Washington, with a view to negotiate an agreement which will throw the Black Hills region open to white settlement. The desire is to complete such an arrangement as soon as possible, so as to prevent collisions, which are expected as soon as spring opens, between prospectors and Indians.

—Jno. Bimpson, a wealthy manufacturer of Quincy, Ill., left that place six years ago for Europe, with two daughters. He was supposed to have sailed on the ill-fated United Kingdom, which was never heard from. News is now received that Bimpson and his daughters are alive and coming home. In the meantime Mrs. Bimpson has collected $5,000 life insurance on Mr. Bimpson's policy, married again, and had a child by her second husband.

—A bill which is before the Tennessee State Senate contains the following section: "That bachelorism is hereby declared a privilege, and every male inhabitant of the State, over thirty years of age, being of sound mind and enjoying good bodily health, remaining unmarried after the first day of May, 1875, shall pay a fine of $ annually." In that State single blessedness is evidently classed among the luxuries, and as such ought to be paid for.

—Abraham Cohn, aged 81 years, died in Lancaster on Thursday afternoon. He ceased had been a soldier under Napoleon I. Afterward he joined the conquering army of Germany, and participated in the triumphal entry of the German army into Paris in 1814. He was eminently a man of letters—learned in the Hebrew, French and German languages, and during the latter years of his life in Europe was a distinguished Rabbi in the Jewish Church.

—The New York *Sun* refers to one of the chronic abuses which grew into huge proportions under Republican rule—the cost of burying a member of Congress. The funeral expenses of Mr. Sumner are cited as an illustration in point. The account furnished by the Sergeant at Arms amounts to $4,687.90. Of this sum, $ were for railroad fares of party from Washington to New York, $592 from New York to Boston, and $477 from Boston to Washington.

—Some time ago, says the *Commercial Bulletin*, when money was less plentiful than at present, a Boston merchant subscribed $500 to a theological enterprise and paid $200 of the amount at the time. Recently, finding it convenient, he forwarded the remaining three hundred. In return mail he received a letter of acknowledgment and a request for nineteen dollars and some odd cents interest on the three hundred dollars from the date of the original subscription. A fact.

—Thirty-nine widows were ranged in rows of chairs, the other day, in the County Clerk's office of Virginia City. Each had a burial certificate or some other proof of the death of her husband. They were of varied aspect, from the dimpled girl of seventeen to the wrinkled matron of sixty, making, probably, the most remarkable gathering of widows ever known. The error was to recover taxes which had been improperly collected, the law which allows them to hold a certain amount untaxable property having been disregarded.

—The largest Democratic vote in New Hampshire polled previous to this year was that for Governor in 1863, which was 37,982. The Democratic vote this year was 39,163—an increase of 1,001. The largest previous Republican vote was that for Governor in 1868, which was 38,[illegible]. The Republican vote this year was 38,[illegible] or 500 less. In other words, the Democrats have done better than their previous best by nearly 3,000, while the Republicans have failed to do as well as their previous best by 500. Which has the better time for the Presidential goal of 1876?

—A curious automaton spider has been invented at Paris. The spider is of life size and is made of copper. By pressing a spring it will move round the table in a way marvelously true to nature. It was made at Nuremburg, forty-five years ago, and was bought as a toy for the Dauphin Aumale. Now it has been sold for 2,000 francs. This automaton is worthy to rank with the historic iron fly which flew round the table and perched on the hand of its master, and the artificial eagle which took flight from a perch in front of the Emperor Frederick and soaring aloft for some distance returned to its starting place.

—The Kansas lawyers propose that county bonds issued by the Legislature to aid those who had suffered from the Rocky Mountain hopper plague, to be worthless, as the banks refuse to make any advances upon them. The consequence is that the farmers find themselves in a strait, being unable to purchase spring seeds. Some relief must be afforded in this way, or they will be in a worse condition than they were last. It is said that the people are not suffering from lack of food, as they have an abundance, but if they fail to procure seed, they will be a heavy burden on the public beneficence for another year. Some of the western papers suggest, therefore, as a matter of economy that they should be furnished with the seed which they need, through some agency or other.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,
FRIDAY, - MARCH 26, 1875.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—Best prints, 10 cents, at Stehley's.

—This is a legal holiday—Good Friday.

—Ladies' silk ties, 65 cents, at Stehley's.

—Gents' white shirts, latest styles, at Stehley's.

—Ladies' kid gloves, 50 cents a pair, at Stehley's.

—The number of "flittings" this year has been large thus far.

—To-day and to-morrow are pay-days for Cambria Iron Company.

—If you haven't garden seeds that will grow, buy them at M. L. Oatman's.

—The Martinsburg, Blair county, *Cove* has been resuscitated, and the country safe.

—If you want choice sugar-cured hams, go to M. L. Oatman's. He keeps the best in the market.

—The senior Woodruff of the Johnstown *Democrat* is yet confined to his bed by reason of severe illness.

—Mr. Richard McClain, landlord of the old Charles Hotel, is lying ill and is not expected to recover.

—An interesting letter from Jacksonville, Florida, reaches us at too late an hour for publication this week.

—Yesterday was the Feast of the Annunciation, and was observed as a feast of obligation by the Catholics.

—The grading of a third track between Gallitzin and Cresson will be begun so soon as the weather will permit.

—This is pre-eminently the season for mercantile drummers. A dozen, on an average, grace our streets per day.

—A young man named James Reese committed suicide in Greensburg last Saturday by swallowing an ounce of laudanum.

—Mr. Jim Maitland, a one-time resident of Ebensburg, is with us on a short visit. He reports his health, etc., as A. No. 1.

—Goods of all kinds at cost until 15th April, to make room for New Goods at Oatman's. Don't forget this—at Oatman's.

—Altoona's policemen have donned new uniforms, but their local option occupation of making infrequent raids on saloons will soon be gone.

—The sun crossed the equator last Sunday. If the almanacs tell the truth, the season for vernal showers has therefore arrived.

—The Vigilant Fire Engine Company of Altoona will celebrate their seventh anniversary with a banquet on the evening of the 26th.

—A number of subpenas in the Johnstown Bartnett scandal case have been served in Ebensburg. For further particulars, inquire of ——.

—A new United Brethren church was dedicated at East Conemaugh last Sunday. The cost of the edifice, when completed, will be $5,000.

—Take your ready cash to Oatman's, the only Cash Store in Ebensburg, and save the extra percentage you have to pay parties who do a credit business.

—For sale cheap—a large "vice." For further particulars, apply to the editor of the *Voice and Echo*, the owner having no further use for it apparently.

—Samuel Brallier, of Jackson township, will on Friday, April 16th, proximo, sell at public sale a lot of horses, mules, wagons, sleds, hay, straw, etc. See handbills.

—The very best teas in the market at Oatman's, fifty cents per lb. lower than you are paying for teas not as good. Mind this—for teas, Oatman's is the place.

—Two tramps broke into the house of a Mr. Baker, near Plattville, this county, one day last week, and despoiled it of wearing apparel to the value of $50. No arrests.

—Those of our subscribers who intend to change their post-office address this spring should notify us of the change, that we may make the proper changes in our mailing list.

—The thermometer at 7 o'clock last Monday morning marked 4° above zero. The weather several days before and since that date was extremely cold for the time of the year.

—We put it on record for the benefit of future generations that Wednesday night and yesterday had snow and storms as severe as have been seen in this latitude inside a decade of years.

—John Mitchell, the Irish agitator who died last Saturday, and the late Michael Hasson, Esq., of this place, were both natives of the same town, Dungarven, in the county Derry, Ireland.

—John Whitehead recently shipped from his mine in Clearfield county upwards of four hundred tons of coal in one day. John is evidently the Whitehead-ed boy on the coal shipping question.

—Dr. Hoffman, dentist, will be in Loretto Thursday, 1st instant, to attend to the wants of all who are afflicted with defective molars or incisors. The people of that section are requested to make a note hereof.

—Eggs are 25 cents per dozen in our market, and scarce at that owing to the near approach of Easter. Butter is 25 cents per pound. The figures in either case will materially decline inside a week or two.

—The Huntingdon M. E. Conference on Monday passed a unanimous protest against the repeal of the Local Option law. But this action comes too late to be of practical avail—too long after the fair by many days.

—We have received a copy of the fifth annual report of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities. It comprises five hundred pages, and contains much valuable information and statistics relative to crime and pauperism.

—Two convicts in the Western Penitentiary, whose homes are in Susquehanna township, will be released from that institution on the 9th of next month, by reason of their respectives terms of sentence expiring on that day.

—The demise of a woman named Fleck who was aged 91 years is reported from Blair county. She was the mother of ten children, the grandmother of seventy-seven children, and the great-grandmother of six-ty-seven children.

—To make room for Spring goods, Geis, Foster & Quinn, 113 and 115 Clinton street, Johnstown, are now offering immense bargains in winter goods, such as flannels, blankets, furs, hats, flowers, feathers, etc. Also, splendid dark calicos, with and without sidelands, at 8 cents per yard.

—We have too much snow up in this section once in a while, but one decided advantage that we possess over our neighbors of the lowlands is that our souls are affrighted not by the possibility of an ice-gorge with its resultant devastations.

—The house of a man named Bradley, a resident of the Summit, caught fire on Wednesday morning last. Through the exertions of a number of Ebensburgers who chanced to be present at the time, the flames were extinguished before much damage had been done.

—Our butcher friend Mr. Joe Gutwalt paraded two show cattle through the streets on Wednesday. They were the finest specimens of the bovine genus that have been seen here for many a day, and will be served up in the shape of steaks and roasts to-morrow—just in time for Easter Sunday.

—"How are you Sam? can you tell me the cheapest place in town to buy goods?" "How do you know my name is Sam?" "Why, I guessed it." "Well, then, guess the cheapest place to buy goods." "Why, at S. J. Hess & Bro.'s, 241 and 243 Main street, Johnstown." "Correct. You may pass."

—The most melancholey thought coupled with the approach of spring is, that the time will soon be here when it will be necessary to blacken our boots twice a month. Talking about boots, E. J. Mills, High street, has just received a new stock of the finest and best boots, shoes, and slippers ever brought to Ebensburg.

—The Clearfield *Raftsman's Journal* says: "The amount of square timber to be run to market from this region will not much exceed one-half the usual supply, judging from the information we have on the subject. A limited supply will undoubtedly insure better prices than could be obtained were the quantity greater."

—The local editor of a fashion magazine says that "there is something very pretty in ladies' gloves this season." That unmarried boy evidently means the ladies' hands. He might have added, and truthfully, too, that the prettiest ladies gloves for spring were to be found in Ebensburg and are for sale at Myers & Lloyd's, High street.

—As an indication of the severity of the weather we have been lately experiencing, it may be mentioned that large numbers of the blue jay, one of the most timorous of the feathered tribe in the summer time, are to be found flitting hither and thither in our gardens and on the pavements—drawn thence in quest of crumbs to preserve their lives.

—The robins and bluebirds that left us and went South last week, having been beguiled here by a couple of days that showed no surface indications of snow or ice, have not come back. Their arrival here again along with that of the swallows and martins, may be momentarily expected, for the Altoona *Tribune* informs us that the "reign of winter has been broken."

—Late reports assure us that Hon. A. C. Mullin, formerly of Ebensburg, is dying at his home in Ashland, Schuylkill county. His brothers and sisters have been summoned to his bedside. He has many friends and no enemies here, and one and all will unite in the expression of sorrow at the approaching demise of one so young, so brilliant, and whose future seemed so fair and unclouded.

—On the Tyrone division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, additional rolling stock will be placed, so as to accommodate the rapidly increasing business of that branch. The folks over there want additional facilities for going to Johnstown, to the end that they may be enabled to pay a visit to Jas. J. Murphy's, 109 Clinton street, that city, and buy a suit of the cheap and fashionable ready-made clothing he has just received.

—Near Blacklick, Indiana county, lives a man named William Fair. Thirty years ago he became a religious enthusiast and lost his reason, and since that time up to the present date it has been found necessary to confine him in a room which is in reality a prison. He is 80 years old, and hale and hearty, and passes the major portion of his time in singing and praying. At least the Johnstown *Tribune* leads us to infer that such is the case.

—A case of violation of municipal law was lately before the burgess of Hollidaysburg. That official, in his "charge," said that the punishment to be accorded the accused—there were two of them, and both had been adjudged guilty—would be a fine in a certain amount, or else imprisonment for a certain number of hours, with "bread, water, and molasses of the black-strap variety" for pabulum till they again breathed the pure air of heaven.

—A young man named Willard Plummer, aged 21 years, employed as brakeman on a shifting crew in the railroad company's yard at East Tyrone, was killed while in the performance of his duty on Tuesday morning. It seems that while in the act of coupling cars one of his feet caught in a frog, which caused him to fall on the track with great violence. A portion of the train ran over him and his body was fearfully mutilated. He lived about an hour after the accident.

—A young man, twenty-two years of age, named William Emigh, fell off a freight train in the neighborhood of Kittanning Point last Saturday night, and the wheels of the cars passed over both his legs. He was removed to Altoona and the injured members amputated, but death ensued the following day. The remains were taken to Wilmore, of which place he was a resident, the following Monday, and interred. He was the flagman of the train by which he met his death.

—A motion for a new trial of the great ore case of Louder, Dysart and others against the Blair Iron and Coal Company was heard before Judge Dean at Hollidaysburg last week. One averment was that two of the jurymen who tried the case, and who reside in Altoona, had been tampered with during the trial, by witnesses for the plaintiff, and upon this a rule was granted to permit the taking of testimony to ascertain the truth of this charge. No time was fixed for the return of the rule.

—At the Logan House, Altoona, the other morning, a passenger per the Cincinnati Express registered himself as "John Ferenbatch, Cleveland, Ohio," with the addendum, "Do not allow anybody to go to my room till noon." The natural inference was that the man intended to commit suicide, but invasion of his room revealed the fact that he was, or pretended to be, president of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union, and that he had taken this method of securing to himself an uninterrupted ten hours' sleep.

—Portage, No. 2, and parts adjacent thereunto, are rapidly acquiring an unenviable reputation as being the haunt of a gang of rowdies whose acquaintance it is not desirable for decent people to cultivate. One day last week, another of the oft-recurring pugilistic encounters characteristic of the section came off between two or more parties, and, though no one had an eye gouged out or an ear chawed off, yet considerable blood was spilled. A criminal prosecution before our Court is threatened as one of the results.

—Sheriff Linton and family, for the past seven or eight years connected with the Mountain House of this place, will early the coming week remove to East Conemaugh, where the former purposes engaging in the mercantile business. The House, which will be extensively refitted and refurnished, will hereafter be under the control of Mrs. P. L. Linton, relict of the junior member of the former firm of proprietors. We bespeak for Sheriff L. and family a pleasant and prosperous career in their new home, and for the Mountain House under its new management a largely-increased and profitable line of patronage.

—The remains of Peter Collins, sr., were conveyed hence to the Summit for interment per special train on Wednesday morning, a Solemn High Mass of *Requiem* over the dead having been previously celebrated in the Church of the Holy Name by Rev. Father Boyle, celebrant, assisted by Rev. Father Devlin, of Loretto, as deacon, and Rev. Father McHugh, of Wilmore, as subdeacon. A funeral discourse was delivered by Father Boyle, in the course of which a high encomium on the virtues of the deceased was paid. All the members of the family, together with a large number of relations and friends, accompanied the body to its final home.

—Hand bills posted here and there announce that the celebrated Blind Tom will give a musical entertainment in the Court House on Tuesday evening of next week.—Blind at his birth, the son of ignorant fieldhands, and himself totally devoid of education, Tom is yet possessed of talents and genius which are acknowledged to be at once the admiration and astonishment of the musical world. He has been before the public for many years, and wherever he has appeared, east, west, north, or south, the measure of applause that has greeted him has been unbounded. The mere mention of his name, we know, will fill the Court House auditorium to repletion on the appointed evening. He goes hence to Johnstown.

—A lucky chap, while walking on the highway in the neighborhood of Cresson, last Tuesday, touched with his toe a bit of wrapped-up paper that lay in his way, and out of the package flew—just think of it!—a genuine five dollar gold piece. Under the mistaken impression that he had discovered a mine of the precious metal, he walked a mile in every direction from the point where he picked up the coin, instituting meanwhile a vigorous search for other stray packages of paper, but his labor was the only reward he got for his pains. Had it been nearer the first of April, he says he would pronounce the whole thing an all-fools' trick. As it is, he wonders why the five dollar piece might not just as well have been ten dollars, and consequently he is not altogether happy.

—This item from the Curwensville *Tones*: Many of our exchanges are bragging about the heavy weights, single and aggregate, of families in their localities. We have quietly held our peace until now, hoping some paper would publish the weight of some which would balance the scales against our family, but we have failed to find one yet. There resides on the Luthersburg pike, two miles west of town, a family named Conrod, four members of which pull down the scales at 1,070 pounds. Isaac, the father, weighs 250; the mother 350; Catharine a young lady just married, 260, and John, a young man, 220. There are two other members of this family whose weight we did not learn, but it is safe to estimate the whole six at 1,450 pounds. Now, let us hear who can beat this.

AN UNLAWFUL LOVE.—The Huntingdon *Monitor* of last week records a notable instance of unlawful love. It appears that Mary Whitherstone, a young, single woman, of respectable parents, residing up Broad Top, recently eloped with a colored man named Noble Robinson, living in the same neighborhood, who has a family consisting of a wife and five children. The mongrel couple stopped at Mount Union yesterday, for the purpose of being united in the bonds of matrimony. It happened, however, that some of the citizens of the place were acquainted with the betrothed parties, and knew Robinson to be a married man having a family of several children. Sheriff Henderson was at Mount Union at the time, and was prevailed upon by a number of the citizens to interfere and prevent the consummation of the unnatural marriage. The sheriff, who has very decided convictions against the amalgamation of the white and black races, addressed a few plain words, in a very authoritative manner, to the sable skinned creature. The would-be bigamist became greatly frightened, and thinking there was imminent prospect of justice being meted out to him in a rather summary way, concluded to make a hasty retreat, which he did at a rate of speed seldom equaled by any of the biped species. Pursuit was made after him for a short distance for the purpose of frightening him effectually. The young woman who had such a strong taste in the selection of a husband, took the next east Broad Top train, and was soon speeding her way homeward, where she can silently brood over the sudden termination of her queer love.

A RELIABLE FIRM.—In our advertising columns this week will be found the spring announcement of Gill & Bro., the well-known and popular wholesale Boot and Shoe Merchants, No. 253 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh. This house is an old-established one, and stands pre-eminently at the head of the boot and shoe trade of Western Pennsylvania. Their stock this spring is unusually large, and consists of every variety of Women's, Misses', and Children's, Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, carefully selected, and bought at bottom prices, thus enabling them to offer extraordinary inducements to the trade. Their own brands of fine goods have the reputation among buyers of being the best in the market. Our merchants should not fail to call and examine Gill & Bro's stock and prices before making their spring purchases.

—There is some doubt whether the repeal of the Local Option law will be beneficial, but there is no doubt about the fact that the best place to buy clothing is at the Pennsylvania Clothing Store, opposite the Post Office, Johnstown, Pa., where the proprietor, John F. Barnes, is now receiving an immense stock of Spring and Summer Clothing for men, youths and boys, comprising a full line of goods superior to any ever heretofore opened in Johnstown. Also, hats, caps, and all kinds of gents' furnishing goods which will be sold at prices that cannot be undersold. Come and examine my stock. Remember the place—opposite Post Office, Johnstown, Pa.

EXTENSIVE WAGON WORKS.—Messrs C. Coleman & Son, Allegheny City, Pa., are the most extensive manufacturers of wagons west of the Allegheny mountains. Their stock of lumber, iron, paint, etc., is all times selected with great care—lumber thoroughly dried and iron of the best quality—while the firm employ none but the best and most skilful workmen. See advertisement.

THE NEW LICENSE LAW.—Following is the full text of the license bill as reported by the conference committee of the Senate and House, adopted by both branches of the Legislature, and now requiring only the signature of the Governor to give it full power and effect. This act, which we deem it best to publish entire, inasmuch as the summary printed by us last week was not a strictly correct exposition of the bill as finally concurred in, disposes very effectually of the Local Option law, which it unconditionally repeals forthwith, but does not interfere with such absolute prohibitory laws as are now either fully or partially in force in Indiana and a few other counties.

An Act to repeal an Act to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors and to restrain and regulate the sale of the same.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the act approved the 27th day of March, A. D. 1872, entitled an act to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That licenses for the sale of liquors, where not otherwise provided for by special law, may be granted by the court of quarter sessions of the proper county at the first or second session in each year, and shall be for one year. The said court shall fix by rule or standing order a time at which applications for said licenses shall be heard, at which time all persons applying, or making objections to applications for licenses, may be heard by evidence, petition, remonstrance, or counsel: Provided, That for the present year licenses as aforesaid may be granted at the third or any earlier sessions of said courts.

SEC. 3. That all hotels, inns and taverns shall be classified and rated according to the last annual return of the mercantile appraiser or assessor of the proper city or county, as follows, to wit: All cases where the classification shall be $10,000 or more, shall constitute the first class and pay $700; where the classification shall be $8,000 and not more than $10,000 the second class and shall pay $400; where the classification shall be $6,000 and not more than $8,000 the third class and shall pay $200; where the classification shall be $4,000 and not more than $6,000 the fourth class and shall pay $100; where the classification shall be less than $4,000 the fifth class and shall pay $50: Provided that no license shall be for less than $50; and provided further, That any person licensed the present or any portion of a year shall pay a *pro rata* share of the license fee, and the authority granting the license shall designate the classification for that year. And provided further, That no license for bottlers shall be less than $50.

SEC. 4. That any sale made of vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, contrary to the provisions of this law, shall be taken to be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of the same in the court of quarter sessions of the peace of any city or county, the person so offending shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than $200 nor more than $500, with the costs of prosecution, and to stand committed until the sentence of the court is complied with, not exceeding ninety days; and upon a second or subsequent conviction, the party so offending shall pay a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000 and undergo imprisonment in the county jail of not less than three months nor more than one year; and if licensed shall in lieu of imprisonment forfeit his bond and said license and be incapacitated from receiving any license as aforesaid for the period of five years; and any keeper of any drug or apothecary store, confectionery, or mineral or other fountain, who shall sell any spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, mixed or simple, as a beverage, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be liable to the same conviction and punishment as mill-ocused offenders.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the court, mayor, alderman or justice of the peace, before whom any fine or penalty shall be recovered, to award said fine or penalty, as well as proceeds of all forfeited bonds, to the city or county treasurer, as the case may be.

SEC. 6. That the constables of the respective wards, boroughs and townships shall make a return of retailers of liquors, and in addition thereto, it shall be the duty of every such constable at each term of the court of quarter sessions of their respective counties to make return, on oath or affirmation, whether within his knowledge there is any unlicensed place within the limits of his bailiwick, and maintained in violation of this act, and it shall be the especial duty of the judges of said courts to see that this return is faithfully made; and if any person shall make known in writing with his or her name subscribed thereto to such constable, the name or names of any person who shall have violated this act, with the names of the witnesses who can prove the fact, it shall be his duty to make return thereof, on oath or affirmation, to the court, and upon his wilful failure to do so, he shall be deemed guilty of the crime of perjury, and upon indictment and conviction shall be subjected to its penalties.

SEC. 7. The husband, wife, parent, child, guardian or employer of any person who has or may hereafter have the habit of drinking intoxicating liquor to excess, may give notice in writing, signed by him or her, to any person not to sell or deliver intoxicating liquor to the person having such habit, and if the person so notified at any time within twelve months after such notice sells or delivers any such liquor to the person having such habit, the person giving the notice may, in an action of tort, recover of the person notified any sum not less than $50 nor more than $500, as may be assessed by the court or judge as damages. A married woman may bring such suit in her own name, notwithstanding her coverture, and all damages recovered by her shall go to her separate use. In case of the death of either party, the action and right of action given by this section shall survive to or against his executor or administrator without limit as to damages.

SEC. 8. No person or persons non-residents of this commonwealth shall engage in selling, trading or vending intoxicating liquor; and no hawker, peddler or traveling agent shall engage in selling for any person or persons who are non-residents, or in vending, trading or contracting in any manner whatsoever in intoxicating liquor within the limits of this commonwealth.

SEC. 9. Any bond given by any person under the provisions of this act may be canceled after thirty days' notice in writing has been given and received by the respective parties thereto: Provided, The sureties to be released from such or any bond shall bear no risk pending thereon. In the event of canceling any bond and the releasing of the sureties, the principal shall provide acceptable substitutes if he desires to continue the business, otherwise his license shall immediately be revoked.

SEC. 10. That no license to sell intoxicating drinks shall hereafter be granted to any person until he shall have executed a bond to the commonwealth in the penal sum of $2,000, with two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the court granting such license, conditioned to pay all damages, which may be recovered in any action which may be instituted against him under the provisions of this act, and all costs, fines and penalities which may be imposed upon him in any indictment for violating this act, or any other law of this commonwealth relating to selling or furnishing intoxicating drinks, and the said bond shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the said court for the use and benefit of all persons interested therein.

SEC. 11. That it shall not be lawful for any person, with or without license, to sell to any person any intoxicating drink on any day on which elections are now or hereafter may be required to be held, nor on Sunday, nor at any time to or for a person visibly affected by intoxicating drinks.

SEC. 12. That any license heretofore granted shall not be invalidated and that none of the provisions of this act shall be held to authorize the manufacture or sale of any intoxicating liquors in any city, county, borough or township having local or special prohibitory laws.

AN IMPORTANT ACT.—Among the bills passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor is one requiring Recorders of Deeds to prepare and keep in their respective offices general, direct and adsectum indexes of deeds and mortgages recorded therein, prescribing the duty of said Recorders and declaring that the entries in said general indexes shall be notice to all persons concerned. Here is the act.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That in addition to the indexes which the Recorder of Deeds in each county of this commonwealth is required to keep, the said Recorder shall carefully and accurately prepare and keep in his office two general indexes of all Deeds recorded therein, in one of which, to be known as the direct index, he shall enter in their order the name of the grantor, the name of the grantee, the volume and page wherein the Deed is recorded, and such other, to be known as the ad sectum index, he shall enter in their order the name of the grantee, the name of the grantor, and the volume and page wherein the deed is recorded. He shall in like manner also prepare and keep two general indexes, one direct and the other ad sectum, of all mortgages recorded in his office. Said indexes shall be arranged alphabetically and in such a way as to afford an easy and ready reference to said deeds and mortgages respectively, and shall be written in a plain and legible hand: Provided, however, that in any county where such indexes have already been prepared and are in use, or where any special law relating to such indexes is now in force, they shall be adopted and kept as if in pursuance of this act.

SEC. 2. As soon as said indexes are prepared it shall be the duty of the Recorder to index in its appropriate place in a manner every deed and mortgage thereafter recorded in his office at the time the same is recorded, and in case he neglects to do so he and his sureties shall be liable in damages to any person aggrieved by such neglect.

SEC. 3. The entry of recorded deeds and mortgages in said indexes respectively shall be notice to all persons of recording of the same.

SEC. 4. In counties where no such indexes have been kept the recorders thereof are hereby authorized and required to prepare the same, the costs thereof to be paid by the county; but after said work has been done the costs of continuing the same according to the provisions of this act shall be paid by the respective recorders. (Approved March 19, 1875.)

BAZAAR OF THE NATIONS.—The "Press Association" correspondent writes as follows from Philadelphia in regard to a gigantic enterprise which is about to be inaugurated in that city, and the success of which is undoubtedly assured from the fact that Mr. John Wanamaker, whose name is known in nearly every household in the land, not only because of his proprietorship of the largest Clothing House in America, but because of his connection with many of the most philanthropic movements of the age, is the originator and master spirit. So unique and unheard of an exhibition has never heretofore been attempted in this country, and we mistake the spirit of our people if they do not extend to it a patronage worthy of so great an undertaking having for its object so patriotic a purpose as the one it is designed to further. Referring to this extraordinary enterprise and the no less extraordinary man who has originated it, the "Press Association" correspondent says:

I have heretofore in these letters expressed wonder at the amount of work done by John Wanamaker, in organizing local committees throughout the country, charged with raising funds for the Centennial. The responsibility of raising the millions of dollars to carry out the intentions of the originators of the Exhibition, was placed in his hands, and right nobly is he carrying on his work. It is done *gratuitously*, and now, in addition to the business cares that receive his attention—for he personally directs the machinery that moves the largest clothing establishment in America, and probably in the world—Mr. Wanamaker has determined that the Young Men's Christian Association shall have, here in Philadelphia, a building grand in size and architectural beauty, in which Christians and non-believers the world over shall be warmly welcomed with true Christian charity.

Such a building will cost several hundred thousand dollars to erect and finish. *It will be raised*, and the first step towards raising it has been taken by holding a great and novel Entertainment, Exhibition and Sale, in this city, commencing March 29th, and continuing until the 24th of April. This entertainment is called "The Bazaar of the Nations," and the largest Hall in the city has been engaged in which to hold it. A large avenue will extend the entire length of the Hall, and on either side will be erected houses, accurately representing the following nations: Germany, France, Italy, England, Scotland, Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland, Venice, Turkey, Syria, China, American, &c. These houses will be so substantially constructed as to render them perfectly safe. They will be supplemented with balconies, and draperies appropriate to their respective nationalities.

In each house will be established a Store or Bazaar, where ladies and their attendants, attired in the national costume, will offer for sale rare, fancy and useful articles, mainly the productions of the countries they represent.

Entertainments of various description will be given in day-time and evening. Curiosities from every quarter of the globe will be exhibited. A Cafe will form one of the attractions. Street scenes of remote lands will be introduced, and the languages of the world may be heard on the busy thoroughfare.

Every effort is being put forth to make the Bazaar the most attractive, interesting and instructive affair ever brought before the people of Pennsylvania and the adjacent States.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—It is natural for people suffering with Consumption, Coughs, Severe Colds, or any other disease of the Throat and Lungs, to put off from day to day buying an article that they know has cured their neighbor, friend, or relative, yet they have no faith in it until it is too late. If you will go to your Druggists and get a bottle of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP, your immediate cure is as certain as you live.—It has lately been introduced into this country from Germany, and Druggists and people everywhere are elated over its success. You can get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it. Regular size bottle 75 cents. Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, or P. M. Woleslagle & Son, Wilmore.

FREE OF CHARGE.—Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most efficient qualities for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Coughs and Colds are speedily relieved by it and in Croup it acts like magic. Call at R. J. Lloyd's Drug Store and obtain a sample bottle *free of charge*, or a regular size for $1; or at P. M. Woleslagle & Son's Store, Wilmore. J. R. MORRIS, 113 North 2d St., Phila. [3-13.-1y.]

HYMENEAL.

SPILLER—LLOYD.—On Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1875, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. G. Thomas, Mr. FREDERICK A. SPILLER, of Philadelphia, to Miss MAGGIE A., second daughter of Abel Lloyd, Esq., of Ebensburg.

Accompanying the foregoing announcement was a munificent present to ye printer man. Wherefore, and in consideration whereof, we tender to the high-contracting parties our best wishes. May the skies overshadowing their paths throughout wear ever a roseate hue, may their days be long in the land, and in the end of this sublunary existence may their children rise up and call them blessed.

GRIFFITH—JONES.—Married, Thursday evening, 25th instant, by Rev. T. R. Jones, Mr. JOHN R. GRIFFITH of Cambria township, to Miss MAGGIE J. JONES, of Ebensburg.

Another! The heart of ye printer man was in this case likewise not suffered to go ungladdened, and in the fullness of his satisfaction he uttereth the words that if care or trouble e'er befall the pathway of the twain now made one, it will be by reason that the joys of this life are not justly meted out to the truly good and deserving.

OBITUARY.

COLLINS.—Died at his residence, in this place, on Monday last, PETER COLLINS, sr., aged 83 years.

Mr. Collins was born in the country Donegal, Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1816. After having as a contractor finished a portion of the present turnpike both east and west of this place, he settled in the village of Munster, said village being between here and Cresson, in 1826. Several years after this, he was elected one of the commissioners of the county. He was subsequently a canal or railroad contractor near New Lisbon, Ohio, and when the Pennsylvania Railroad was commenced he received the contract for sinking the shafts of the tunnel at Gallitzin. He removed, with his family, to this place nearly forty years ago. Mr. Collins was well and extensively known and universally respected. He was honest in all his business transactions, exemplary in all his conduct through life, and a zealous member of the Catholic church. His remains were taken to Summitville on Wednesday and buried in the Catholic graveyard at that place, where his wife and several of his children rest. May he rest in peace.

LEVI.—Died, in Barr township, on Thursday forenoon, March 18, 1875, Mrs. Clara Levi, wife of Mr. Agidae Levi, aged about 39 years.

The deceased leaves a family of ten small children. Her remains were interred in the Catholic graveyard at St. Nicholas on Sunday last. May she rest in peace.

NOTICE.—On hand, a large lot of Round and Split Chestnut and Locust Posts, for sale cheap for cash.
GEO. HUNTLEY.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of WILLIAM M'COY dec'd.
Letters testamentary on the estate of William McCoy, late of Clearfield township, Cambria county, have been granted the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them without delay.
CORNELIUS MORRIS, Executor.
St. Augustine, March 26, 1875-6t.

FOR SALE.
PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,
PLAIN SPRING WAGONS,
FARM WAGONS,
Heavy and Light Wagons, all kinds of Carts and Wheelbarrows, manufactured and for sale cheap at
DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,
Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, 2 squares below Suspension Bridge, Allegheny City, Pa.
Repairing promptly done.
C. COLEMAN & SON.

RETAIL PRICE LIST
—OF—
AL. WARD & BROTHER,
12th St., between 15th and 16th Ave's.
ALTOONA, PA.

No. 1. Flour, per sack	$1.40
No. 1. S. C. Hams, per lb	18
No. 1. S. C. Shoulders, per lb	12
Plain Shoulders, " "	10
Extra A Sugar, " "	10
" C " 11 lbs for	1.00
Choice Rio Coffee, per lb	28
" Brown " " "	33
" Japan Tea, " "	1.00
" English Breakfast Tea, per lb	80
" Oolong Tea per lb	80
" Imperial " "	1.00
Extra Young Hyson, per lb	1.20
Valentia Raisins, " "	15
Layer " "	19
French Prunes, " "	15
" Currants, " "	10
Dried Apples, " "	10
" Peaches, " "	15
Canned Peaches, per can	25
" Tomatoes " "	25
No. 1. Mackeral, per lb.	10
No. 1. Codfish " "	08
No. 1. Lake Herring " "	04

PRICES REDUCED.

AT THE WHOLESALE

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE
OF
GILL & BROS.,
253 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

To which we invite the attention of the Trade.

With the opening of another spring we announce the receipt of a complete assortment of Spring Goods, WOMAN'S, MISSES', and CHILDREN'S MEN'S, BOYS', and YOUTHS' BOOTS, SHOES, and BROGANS.

Congress Gaiters, Alexis, Oxford, and Jersey Ties and Fine Calf Boots.
Miners' Nailed Shoes, Rubber Goods, &c.
Also a large stock of CITY-MADE GOODS, Goat, Morocco, and Lasting.
☞ Bottom Prices. Orders promptly attended to.

NOTICE.—Having leased for a term of years the SAW MILL owned by the Mellon Brothers, I hereby respectfully request all persons having lumber on the premises to remove the same without delay.
WM. F. JOHNSON.
Carroll Twp., March 19, 1875.-3t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of MARY HASSEY, dec'd.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Mary Hassey, late of Washington township, Cambria county, Penn'a, deceased, have been issued to the undersigned, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.
VALENTINE QUARTZ,
March 19, 1875.-6t. Executor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Having been appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to report distribution of the money in the hands of the Sheriff arising from sale of defendant's real estate, in *Levari Facias*, No. 89 December Term, 1874 of John Kinney, natural guardian of C. and B. J. Kelkiney, vs. Edward McGlade and Catharine McGlade, notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of said appointment, at my office in Ebensburg, on TUESDAY, APRIL 13th, 1875, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where they must present their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
GEO. W. OATMAN, Auditor.
Ebensburg, March 19, 1875.-3t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *Fi. Fa.*, issued out of the District Court of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Opera House in Johnstown, on MONDAY, the 5th DAY OF APRIL, 1875, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

All the right title and interest of James Darby, of, in and to a piece or lot of ground situate in the borough of Conemaugh, Cambria county, fronting on Railroad street, and adjoining lot of Ellen Sweeney on one side, lot of the heirs of Robert Brown, dec'd, on the other side, and extending back to Crooked alley, having thereon erected a two story frame house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of James Darby. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of R. H. Singer, for use of Dibert, Wayne & Co.
HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, March 15, 1875.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that I have this day purchased and paid for, of A. D. FLANAGAN, certain property, goods and chattels (left in his care during my pleasure), in which are included a Turbine Water Wheel, Shingle Machine, Mulay Saw, and all the machinery, fixtures and attachments necessary for running the same, such as Shafting Belting, Beveled and Driving Wheels, &c., &c.; all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, including Bedsteads and Bedding, Stoves and Ware, Cupboards, Tables, Chairs, Washing Machine and Wringer, Cooking Utensils, Carpets, &c., &c.; all his Carpenter Tools, including saws, chisels, planes, augurs, wrenches, etc.; one cow; and all the white pine timber now on the land of Joseph G. Hollen, suitable for shingles. All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling or in any way interfering with said property without my personal consent, as the same has been bought by me for a valuable consideration and is fully paid for.
JOHN H. FISHER.
White Twp., Cambria Co., Pa., March 13, 1875.

J. C. HILL. NORTH WEST. EDWARD WEST.

HILL, WEST & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Brooms and Brushes,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PRINT, STRAW, RAG & MANILLA PAPERS,
COTTON AND HEMP TWINES,
Flour Sacks, Grocers' Bags,
Wooden Ware,
TEAS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.
121 SECOND AVENUE,
BETWEEN SMITHFIELD AND WOOD STREETS.
[3-19.] PITTSBURGH, PA. [3m]

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the District Court of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on MONDAY, the 5th day of APRIL next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Charles McBride and Mrs. M. J. McBride, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the borough of Conemaugh, Cambria county, bounded as follows, to wit:—Bounded on the east by lot of Joseph Wherry, on the north by lot of Thomas Walters, on the west by lot of Simon Rhoads, and on the south by lot of Vincent Smith, having thereon erected a two story plank house, not now occupied. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Wm. Caldwell.

ALSO, all the right and interest of Bernard Bracken, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Conemaugh township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Cambria Iron Co., Charles Wilson, Samuel Rieard, and others, containing 300 acres more or less, about — acres cleared, having thereon erected a one story frame house, not now occupied. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Chas. Thacher & Co.
HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Johnstown, March 8, 1875.

NEW STORE--NEW GOODS.
Having just opened a first-class
Fancy Store
In Room formerly occupied by V. S. Barker,
I WILL SELL

AN UNPLEASANT RIDE.

The morning train from the West, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, stops at the Relay House daily for breakfast. Among the passengers on this train recently was a bridal party, the principals of which had attracted not a little attention by their billing and cooing. After refreshing themselves at the breakfast table, the bride and groom went out on the depot platform and looked around. The bride was suddenly seized with a desire to ride to Baltimore on the locomotive; the newly-made husband endeavored by argument to deter her from such a rash proceeding, but he failed most utterly. The newly-made wife, as in most contests where language is power, came off victorious, she having, by her superior volubility, succeeded in convincing her husband that it was extremely right and exceedingly proper for a wife to have her own way, and ride on a dozen engines if she desired to do so. The lady was placed in the engine cab, but as there was no room for the husband, he was compelled to take a seat in one of the cars, where he remained during the remainder of the journey in no very enviable state of mind. The result of the "chin music" that had passed between himself and wife made him unhappy, and he considered it very ominous; so much so, indeed, that all his dreams of connubial felicity were transformed and he felt in his heart of hearts that in all similar contests during life the superiority of his wife's tongue would carry her to the front with flying colors. While the unhappy husband was meditating on the remarkable change matrimony makes in feminine humanity, the wife was seated in the cab, half blind with flying cinders, covered with ashes and soot, and altogether a more miserable specimen than the newly-married woman who had a few moments before been fortunate enough to tame her husband could not be found. The rattling and jolting of the engine, as it dashed along at the rate of forty miles an hour, shook up the lady so effectually, that before the train reached Mount Clare, she became very sick, and the engineer was compelled to carry her into the tender. When the train dashed into Camden Station, the husband jumped off and ran to the locomotive, where he found his wilful wife seated recklessly on a lump of coal in the tender. Her eyes were filled with small pieces of cinders, her clothes were begrimed with smoke and soot, and she was very sick. The meeting between the husband and wife is said to have been very affectionate, and a carriage having been procured, she was lifted down and out of the tender. The train hands seemed to enjoy the lady's unhappy condition very much, and evidently considered the whole thing a huge joke. The lady was taken to the Eutaw House, and, judging from her condition, she will not want to ride on an open engine for many times to come.

A MOMENT OF AGONY.

It is seldom that we are called upon to chronicle a more daring feat, or one deserving of greater commendation, than the following:

A short time ago, in the bottom of the new shaft of the Woodville mine, three men had just prepared a three-fuse blast, had lighted the fuse, jumped into the bucket and started for the surface, when, through the carelessness of the engineer, the engine caught on the center and refused to move. Here the three men hung, within six feet of the blast, for some little time; but it seemed like hours to them. At last one of the party, Benjamin Kendall by name, realizing that something must be wrong on top, jumped from the bucket and proceeded to extinguish the slowly burning fuse. Two pieces were put out without difficulty, but the third he found it impossible to reach, as it had already burned in the drill hole. Then he turned to climb back to the bucket, but it was too late; his companions were then being hoisted to the surface. Who can imagine the mental agony endured by that man when he saw that he had been left to his fate, and was in about any moment to be blown into eternity? With a desperate resolve, he started to climb up the timbers, but he had not gone more than five or six feet on his way when the blast exploded, throwing a shower of rocks and dirt far above his head. Fortunately Kendall was but little injured, receiving merely a few slight scratches on his hands. It was a very close call, and one that will long be remembered by him. The engineer was discharged.

HAPPY HUSBANDS.

It is a man's own fault if he is unhappy with his wife, in nine cases out of ten. It is a very exceptional woman who will not be all she can to an attentive husband, and a more exceptional one who will not be very disagreeable if she finds herself willfully neglected. It would be very easy to hate a man who, having bound a woman to him, made no effort to make her happy; hard not to love one who was constant and tender; and when a woman loves she always strives to please. The great men of this world have often been wretched in their domestic relations, while mean and common men have been exceedingly happy. The reason is very plain. Absorbed in themselves, those who desired the world's applause were careless of the little world at home; while those who had none of this egotism strove to keep the hearts that were their own, and were happy in their tenderness. No woman will love a man the better for being renowned or prominent. Though he be first among men, she will only be prouder, not fonder; and if she loses him through this renown, as is often the case, she will not even be proud. But give her love, appreciation, kindness, and there is no sacrifice she would not make for his content and comfort. The man who loves her well is her hero and her king.

"GRANDMA, do you know why I can see up in the sky so far?" asked Charlie, a little four-year old. "No, my dear, why is it?" said grandma, bending her eye eager to catch and remember the wise saying of the precious little pet. "Because there is nothing in the way," replied the young philosopher, resuming his astronomical research, and grandma her knitting.

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

GOODS MARKED DOWN

TO MEET THE

GREAT REDUCTION IN WAGES.

LOOK AT THE PRICES:

FRENCH MERINOS,

ALL COLORS, AT FIFTY CENTS PER YARD.

FINE DRESS GOODS,

IN TEN COLORS, AT THE LOW PRICE OF

Twenty-Five Cents a Yard,

AND MANY OTHER BARGAINS, AT THE POPULAR STORE OF

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

Nos. 113 and 115 CLINTON STREET,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

BUY YOUR MUSICAL GOODS AT

KNAKE & McGINN'S,

Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in all kinds of

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE!

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

KNAKE & McGINN PIANO, AND THE PHILHARMONIC ORGAN.

GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE

PATENT ARION PIANO.

Dealers in Distin & Co.'s (London), Besson (London), Saxe (Paris), Piston Valve, and our own mak of Rotary Valve BAND INSTRUMENTS. The best and freshest Strings for all Instruments constantly on hand.

Being PUBLISHERS of SHEET MUSIC, we make this branch a specialty, and always keep a full stock of the latest and best pieces on hand. Our stock of music books of all kinds is complete.
PIANOS AND ORGANS SOLD ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.
OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
Clergymen, Principals of Seminaries, Leaders of Bands, Teachers, and all wishing to purchase Musical Goods, will find it to their interest to communicate directly with us.
Catalogues and Price Lists furnished free on application.

WAREROOMS, **No. 12 Sixth Street,** (Late St. Clair.)

(1-29.-1y.) PITTSBURGH, PA.

C. ARBUTHNOT. W. T. SHANNON. J. G. STEPHENSON.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty St.,

PITTSBURGH,

OFFER THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS!

Complete in all Departments, Exclusively Wholesale,

AT BOTTOM EASTERN PRICES.

☞ NEW GOODS OPENED EVERY DAY. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. BUYERS [2-5.] ☜ WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO CALL. ☜ [3m.]

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & CO.,

BANKERS,

Ebensburg, Pa.

WILL receive money on deposit, discount and collect notes, and attend to all the business usually done by bankers.
Sept. 20-tf. JAS. B. ZAHM, Cashier.

COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber is prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, all qualities of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, at lowest market rates. Coal delivered promptly and free of charge for hauling at any point in Ebensburg or vicinity. Orders left at the ZAHM Store will receive early attention. DANIEL H. ZAHM.

E. H. PLANK, M. D., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office adjoining residence and immediately in the rear of Hon. R. J. Lloyd's drug store. Night calls can be made at the residence of Mrs. Bunn, on Crawford street, Ebensburg. [4-24.-tf.]

M. J. BUCK, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
Office in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made the residence of JOHN BUCK, Esq. [April 4, 1873.-tf.]

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office on High street, nearly opposite Blair's Hotel. Residence in Town Hall, Julian street, where night calls should be made [4-4.-tf.]

LLOYD & CO., BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞ Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made at all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.
Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Monies received on deposit, payable on demand without interest, or on time with interest at fair rates.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange Building, (up stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-14.-tf.]

F. A. SHOEMAKER.....WM. R. SECHLER.
SHOEMAKER & SECHLER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
[9-1.] EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA. [tf.]

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [aug. 27, '73.]

A CARD.

EBENSBURG WOOLEN FACTORY.

AS interested parties have been reporting in the northern part of this county that our rates for manufacturing Woolen Goods, &c., are much higher than they really are we deem it necessary for our own protection and for the information of the public to publish the following

LIST OF PRICES.

Blankets.....3.50 per pair.
Flannels.....30 and 35 cts. per yard.
Cassimeres.....50 cts. per yard.
Satinetts.....50 cts. per yard.
Carding and Spinning.....20 cts. per lb.
Carding.....7 " "

T. M. JONES & SONS,
July 18, 1873.-tf. Ebensburg Woolen Factory.

CRAWFORD HOUSE,
EBENSBURG, PA.
John Fitzharris, - Proprietor.

HAVING leased and refurnished the above well known and popular hotel, the proprietor is now amply prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. The best that the market affords will be served at the Table at all seasons, the Bar will be kept constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and the commodious Stable will be under the charge of a careful and attentive hostler. No effort will be spared to render guests comfortable and well pleased in every particular, and by proper attention to business and a moderate scale of prices the proprietor hopes to win his way to public favor. (May 2, 1873.-tf.]

Parke's Marble Works,
139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.
☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.
Oct. 24.-m.* JOHN PARKE.

LOGAN'S MARBLE WORKS!
131 Franklin Street, Johnstown.
JOHN W. LOGAN, - Proprietor.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, and TELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Perfect satisfaction in work, design and price guaranteed.
☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. [Johnstown, Nov. 11, '71.-tf.]

GEO. L. PEABODY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
SEEDS, RAIN, FLOUR, &c., &c.,
325 Liberty Street,
[1-15.-2m.] Pittsburgh, Pa.

Forty-Five Dozen of Clothes Pins.

HOW MRS. JOHNSON STIRRED UP THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY—A WARNING TO LAZY HUSBANDS.

Ladies who have husbands who are neglectful in supplying them with kindlings should carefully study the experience of a Division street sister. All her married life she has had an unbroken struggle with her husband to keep herself supplied with wood, and the greater part of the time she has been obliged to depend upon her own deftness with the axe, and any one who has seen a woman handle an axe knows what a dreadful thing it is. Two months ago she begged of him not to go away without leaving her some kindlings. He said he wouldn't. But he finally did. Then she hit upon a plan. She had four dozen clothes pins. She took one dozen of them for starting the fire, and found that they worked admirably. The next day she used another dozen, and so she continued until the four dozen were gone. Then she went to the store and purchased another four dozen—having them "put in the bill." When they were gone she repeated the errand. She said no more to him about kindlings. For ten years she had kept up the battle, and now she was tired and sick at heart. He could go his own way, and she would go hers—patiently, uncomplainingly—until the end would come.

On Monday he signified at the store that he would like to settle his account. The bill was made out and handed him. He glanced down the items. As he advanced along the column his face began to work. First his eyes slowly enlarged, then his mouth gradually opened, caused by the drooping of his lower jaw; and wrinkles formed on his forehead. One-third down the column he formed his lips as if to whistle. Four lines below he did whistle. Half way down he said:

"Gra-cious!"

A little further on he said:

"Thunder!"

Four more lines were taken in, and he spoke again:

"By the Jumping Jupiter!"

Then he read on, smiting his thigh vigorously, and giving vent to various expressions of the liveliest nature. Finally he threw the bill down.

"I say, Benson, look here; this bill can't be mine; you've got me mixed up with some laundry."

"That's your bill, sir," said the grocer, smiling pleasantly.

"I tell you it can't be," persisted the Division street man, beginning to look scared. "Why, here's fifty-five dozen clothes pins in a two months' bill. What on earth do you take me for—a four-story laundry?"

"But it is your bill—your wife can explain it to you. She ordered the pins."

"My wife!" gasped the unfortunate man.

"Yes, sir."

The debtor clutched the bill, jammed it into his pocket, and hurried straight home. He bolted into the house without any abatement of speed, and flinging the paper on the table before his wife, knocked his hat on the back of head, and said:

"Martha Ann Johnson, what does this mean? There are fifty-five dozen clothes pins in Benson's bill for the past two months, and he says you ordered every blessed one of them."

"And so I did," said she, demurely.

"W-h-at! Fifty-five dozen clothes pins in two months!" and he shot down into a chair as if a freight car had fallen atow of him. "Fifty-five dozen clothes pins in two months," he howled. "Will a just heaven stand that?"

"I tell you, you needn't stare at me that way, Reuben Wheeler Johnson, nor go calling onto heaven with your impiousness. I ordered them clothes pins myself, and I have burnt every one of 'em in that there stove, just because you were too allfired lazy to get a stick of wood. And I declare, before I'll be bothered jawing and fighting to get you to cut wood, I'll burn up every clothes pin in the land, and you shall pay for them, if you have to sell the shirt on your back to do it. So now!"

And Mrs. Johnson, with a face like scarlet, snatched up the broom, and went to sweeping the carpet as if every flake of dust was a red hot coal, while the unhappy Mr. Johnson hastened to the store, and paid the bill. And before dark that night he had a half cord of wood sawed, split and piled up ready for use.—*Danbury News.*

MATCHES OVERMATCHED.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes: I have just been shown a simple apparatus which will probably sweep away ere long the match trade. It is called the electrical tinder-box, and is small enough to be carried in a cigar case. On opening this box you see a plantium wire stretched across. Touching a spring the wire reddens sufficiently to light a cigar. At will you can introduce into a tiny sconce a mesh of cotton steeped in spirits of wine or petroleum, which, taking fire, does service as a veilleuse, or nurse's lamp. The hidden agencies which beats the wire is a very small electrical battery, set in action by the touching of the spring. The trade price of the "electrical tinder box" will be half a franc, or five pence. The inventor promises that it will be an economical substitute for lucifer matches. This apparatus may derange the budget, which depends for a heavy sum upon the match tax and monopoly.

THERE is no man, but for his own interest, hath an obligation to be honest. There may be sometimes temptations to be otherwise; but, all things considered, he shall find it the greatest ease, the highest profit, the best pleasure, the most safety, and the noblest fame, to be honest.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
—TO—
CASH BUYERS
—AT THE—
Ebensburg House-Furnishing STORE

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES TO CASH BUYERS on all goods in his line, consisting of

MOWING and REAPING MACHINES
AND OTHER FARMING IMPLEMENTS;
COOKING, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES
of the most popular designs and of all styles, prices and qualities;
TINWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!
of my own manufacture;
HARDWARE, ALL KIND!
such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Table Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Hammers, Axes, Hatchets, Boring Machines, Augurs, Chisels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh-Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, Clothes Wringers and Wringers, Patent Churns and, Patent Machines generally, Grind-Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Cast Steel Rifle, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, Horse Shoes and Nails, Old Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks Well and Cistern Pumps, &c., &c.;
Harness and Saddlery Ware
of all kind, in great variety;
WOOD and WILLOW WARE
beyond description;
CARBON OIL and OIL LAMPS,
Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil Rosin, Tar, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.; Silver-Plated Ware, Glassware, &c
Family Groceries,
such as Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Syrups Molasses Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Hominy Fish, Crackers, Rice, Pearl Barley, &c.
Tobacco and Cigars.
Paint, Varnish, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoes Stove, Dusting, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed-Cords, Manilla Ropes, and many other articles, at the *lowest rates for cash.*
HOUSE SPOUTING
made, painted and put up as cheap as possible for CASH ☞ A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware by wholesale.
GEORGE HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, July 25, 1873.-tf.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.
Cooking Stoves,
Heating Stoves.
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the new fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.
The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of
Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves
of the most approved designs.
☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.
All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.
VALLIE LUTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

G. C. K. ZAHM,
—DEALER IN—
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
AND ALL OTHER GOODS USUALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE
TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Store on South Side of Main Street,
Ebensburg, Pa.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE OVER!
AS WE ALL KNOW, BUT THE
PRICES
At E. J. MILLS'
CHEAP CASH STORE,
Are not over, but rather under, those of any other dealer in
Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Hats and Caps
Boots, Shoes, Notions,
GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, &C.
In this "Neck o' Timber."

☞ A complete and elegant assortments of new goods now in store will positively be sold at the closest margin. Country produce at the highest market prices taken in exchange for goods. Full satisfaction guaranteed to all buyers. Store on High street, nea Centre street.
E. J. MILLS.
Ebensburg, Jan. 16, 1874.-tf.

EBENSBURG
BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.
Cigars and Tobaccos,
Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.
☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.
Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail.
LEMMON & MURRAY.
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS
JOHN D. THOMAS,
Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.
Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.
☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.
Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.
JOHN D. THOMAS.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

F. W. HAY & SON

Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet-Iron WARES,

AND DEALERS IN

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

W. D. M'CLELLAND.....JOHN HANNAN.
M'CLELLAND & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Fancy and Plain
FURNITURE!
AND CHAIRS.

We keep constantly on hand in great variety a full line of elegant
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
IN STYLES AND AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL CUSTOMERS
Having the most skillful workmen in the city, we are prepared to fill all orders for
OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!
IN PIECES OR SUITS,
At PRICES Below
Either Eastern or Western Manufacturers.
Wareroom, No. 81 FRANKLIN Street,
NEARLY OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.
☞ All Furniture sent for and delivered in the city free of charge. [3-13,'74.-tf.]

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIUM
WM. P. PATTON,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
—ALL KINDS OF—
CABINET FURNITURE
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Bureaus,	Cane Chairs,
Bedsteads,	Wood Seat Chairs,
Washstands	Kitchen Furniture,
Sideboards,	Bed Lounges,
Chamber Sets,	Mattresses,
Parlor Sets,	Tete-a-Petes,
Wardrobes,	Extension Tables,
Book Cases,	Dining Tables,
Lounges,	Cupboards,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE
made to order in excellent st, e and at low prices. Cabinet and hairmakers' materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at Railroad Station free of extra charge. WM. P. PATTON.
Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

☞ Andrew Moses, TAILOR AND DRAPER, CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA. ☜

A SAFE LIGHT
AT CANNOT BE EXPLODED.
ELAINE
THE FAMILY
SAFEGUARD
OIL.
Warden & Oxnard,
[2-12.] PITTSBURGH, PA. [St.]

MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING —The attention of the Ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity is directed to the fact that MRS. R. E. JONES has just received an invoice of new and fashionable Millinery Goods, at her rooms in the East Ward, Ebensburg. Wedding Bonnets, Hats, etc., a specialty. Dressmaking promptly and neatly done. The patronage of the ladies is respectfully solicited. [9-1.'71.]

THE COMING AGE.

A well known speaker said in a speech that the time was coming when we might communicate instantly with San Francisco without wire or operator. The audience laughed at him. Perhaps the statement is not so extravagant as it seemed. Had the ordinary work now done by the magnetic telegraph been predicted a few years ago, it would have been received with the same incredulity. The truth is, that science, like politics and love, always develops in unexpected directions. Modern science is a paradox. Water, which was always considered the most inconstant matter in nature, produces the greatest heat known. Watch springs been made of pitch. The chemist prepares dollar cloth of flax so that it can be cleansed by fire. Arsenic is prescribed for dangerous diseases. Frozen feet are saved by plunging them into snow. Children are told to keep away from iron during a thunder-storm, but hardware stores are never struck by lightning. Persons suffering from hydrophobia go into convulsions at the sight of water. A French physician, however, has cured many cases of this malady with hot baths. The editor of a New York newspaper lost his sight until a surgeon put a knife into his eyeballs, whereupon the man recovered and went about his work. The wildest imagination is unable to predict the discoveries of the future. For all we know, families in the next century may pump fuel from the river, and illuminate their houses with water and electricity. Iron vessels, properly magnetized, may sail through the air like balloons. An intelligent farmer may raise on the soil of a thousand acres in a single day. American grain may be shot into Liverpool and Calcutta through iron pipes laid under the sea. By means of condensed air and cold vapor engines, excursion parties may travel along the floor of the ocean, visiting past ancient wrecks and mountains of coral. In those coming days our present mode of telegraphy will be classed with the wooden ploughs of Egypt, and the people will look back to steamships and locomotives, as we do now look back to sail-boats and stage coaches.

FOURTEEN THOUSAND MILES OF ICE.

The Hudson river ice crop for 1875 has now been harvested, and is one of the largest and finest ever gathered. The blocks average 14 inches in thickness, and the total quantity secured is about [illegible] of tons, or seventy millions of cubic feet. If this mass of ice were arranged in a single line or beam, 12 inches square, it would have a total length of about fourteen thousand miles, and would reach more than half way around the world. To transport the entire quantity above named simultaneously, in ice carts, each carrying two tons, drawn by two horses, driven by one man, would require an army of a million and two millions of horses, and a million and a half of men.

This enormous supply of ice will be chiefly consumed in the city of New York. It is brought down the Hudson river from the great ice houses, which are located on the water's edge, in large barges, towed by steam. It is delivered directly from the barges into the ice carts, and in them conveyed to the doors of private dwellings. For a quarter to half a ton a month is a common supply for a small family. The price charged is from $15 to $30 a ton for families, according to the scarcity or abundance of the supply. Large consumers, such as market men and hotel and restaurant keepers, get the article at much less price.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

The *English Mechanic* gives the following entertaining account of a recent discovery and the means by which it was made: "The Paris Academy lately received, from a dyer at Puteaux, a note which was listened to with manifest incredulity. It referred to a fire produced, the note said, by the electricity liberated when certain stuffs are rubbed in a bath of benzine, for removal of greasy matter. On further inquiry, however, the phenomenon was ascertained to be real. The case was thus: A workman was charged to take the grease out of a piece of cashmere by washing it in benzine-bath; he at once plunged six metres of the stuff into the bath, rubbed it vigorously, then hung it to dry on a peg above the bath. Now, he had often remarked before, and called the attention of others to it, that when the cloth was brought out of the bath and doubled on itself a strong crackling took place, accompanied with light, and sensible prickling in his hands and body. In the present case the bath was suddenly inflamed, and the workman was burnt on his arms and hands. This inflammation was naturally attributed to the electricity. This new phenomenon is of some interest, considering the frequent employment of such processes as the one in question; and it may be hoped that the committee which was appointed will throw some light on it."

DOES IT PAY?

Does it pay to raise cotton in this country? There's a way to find out. Take an area of ten miles square anywhere in the cotton belt, and summon every man within the area, who has been continuously engaged in raising cotton for the last five years, and examine his condition in 1869, noting the assests and liabilities, and the condition of his estates, and compare with his assets and liabilities to-day. The result of such an investigation would bring conviction to every mind that our people are getting poorer. Our labor system is wrong. No man is now master of his own land and does not direct labor to its most advantageous ends. Neither is the amount or quality of labor subject to this decision. It is time to halt. Reform is imperatively demanded. When a man is sliding down hill if he does not stop he will go to the bottom. When a sick man continues to grow worse, he will die unless he ceases to grow worse. He must take medicine. Cotton cannot be raised at present prices with our present system of labor. Let the grangers consider closely the labor question.